

GIRARD COLLEGE

PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR 1943

Girard College, December 31, 1943

Board of Directors of City Trusts,

GENTLEMEN :

The ninety-sixth year of Girard College has not been an easy one. It has been a year in which this and perhaps every other educational institution has had to work hard merely to hold its own. But such things as personnel turnover, scarcities, and higher costs do not stop work that is really significant.

There have been compensations for the difficulties. Boys worked and played in new environments and staff members made new friends; the adjustments that were required revealed new ways of doing accustomed tasks and became easier as time went on; what may have seemed to be monotony at times gave way to variety. War conditions have caused many inconveniences to individuals and departments but none regarded them as hardships or sacrifices. Someone has said that an educated person is one who can readily meet new situations; therein lies, perhaps, an explanation of the spirit of adaptability that has dominated the staff and the boys of the College during the second year of the war. We see once again the value of having intelligent, well-trained staff members, because they are flexible enough to embrace new ideas and ways of doing things.

Our boys are graduated not later than at the age of eighteen years and four months, so that under existing conditions they are still exempt from call by selective service. Younger members of the staff, however, have been called to the colors and we like to think of them, along with the great legion of alumni in uniform, as representing Girard College.

Mr. E. Lawrence Fell, a member of the Board for several years, died during the year. Through the medium of this report the writer is happy on behalf of the staff to welcome to the work of the College the recently appointed successor to Mr. Fell. Mr.

Thomas B. K. Ringe is already familiar with the College, and he has appeared on several occasions in years past as a Chapel speaker.

THE STAFF

Appendix A presents a complete list of the changes in staff that occurred in 1943.

The length of this list makes possible only a few comments. Four additional leaves for service in the armed forces are to be noted. The deaths of three beloved staff members, including two on the list of those retired, are recorded. Marriage and attractive positions elsewhere brought a considerable number of resignations. Among those who came as replacements was Miss Faye A. Collicott, formerly children's librarian at the West Chester State Teachers' College, who joined our Library staff when Miss Mae Jacobs resigned to marry. Dr. Bruce Carey, Director of Vocal Music, whose forthcoming retirement was referred to in the Report for 1942, was succeeded by Mr. Harry Clay Banks, Jr., who had been our organist and teacher of piano. Mr. Banks continues much of his work as the College organist and is in charge of both the Glee Club and the Junior Choir. He conducts the rehearsals of these organizations, leads the singing at student assemblies, teaches our classes in music appreciation, and assists in the classroom music programs of the Elementary Schools. Miss Juliet E. Stacks, a talented governess at Girard, has been appointed to serve in a part-time capacity as Assistant in Music.

Visits to the College have been made from time to time by members of the staff now on leave for Government service. It is an inspiration to have these men and women return, see the warmth of their greeting of friends and former associates, including the boys, and hear something of their work, their families, and their plans for the future. Several of those on leave are in service abroad, and it is likely to be a long time before we see them again. All of them keep in touch with us by correspondence, and one of the satisfactions of the year has been to learn



LETTERS HOME

ANCIENT GREECE IN MODERN AMERICA



of their pleasure in receiving letters and messages from the College.

Those who remain on the job frequently labor under difficulties. But they share the sentiment written by the Chairman of the National City Bank a little while ago: "We like to think that the rest of us who are continuing our regular work at the Bank are also serving our country. For there are not only specific tasks in the national defense which we may carry out, but the smooth and effective operation of the nation's financial machinery is necessary to the defense program." Surely those who are building up our young people intellectually, physically, and morally for intelligent citizenship are doing the basic work in any realistic long-range defense program.

What might have been said of Stephen Girard, and was said of another pioneer in education, may be said of the real teacher:

"Then set him up with conquerors and kings!
He'll glow above their glitter and their show!
Their deeds live now in books, in temporal things;
His deeds live in men's sons; they thrive and grow."

THE STUDENT WORK PROGRAM

On pages 24 to 26 of the President's Report for 1941, there is a discussion of our self-help plan that has been in operation for nine years. This indicates the year-round chores that a Girard boy has and something of the educational value of this work experience.

The Report for 1942 (pages 58 to 61) shows how a new Student Work Program was superimposed on the self-help plan as a wartime necessity. Domestic shortages became more serious in the year under review. It may be that we have reached the irreducible minimum now so far as employees are concerned. After the Work Program had been operating a year with improvements from time to time, approximately ninety boys a day were assisting in the kitchens, dining rooms, and pantries all over the College. Sixty-three boys were working in the Dining and Service Building, eleven in the Junior School, and sixteen in Lafayette Hall. With the exception of irregular calls from the

Laundry for boys to help collect and distribute clothes to the buildings, no boys worked in any other department than the dining rooms, kitchens, and pantries. It had originally been contemplated that calls might come for boys to act as cleaners and janitors, but to date this has not happened. The boys of Allen Hall have operated their dining room without the help of a single domestic.

From the experience gained last spring, some changes in procedure were instituted in the fall which improved the operation of the Program. First, all boys working have been asked to serve three times a day for a week, rather than once a day. This has simplified matters. Assignments are more easily made, and the boys are not so likely to forget to report to their jobs. Second, all boys assigned for the week are required to stay in and perform their duties on Saturday and Sunday. This has eliminated a certain amount of confusion and uncertainty that sometimes prevailed on week ends. Third, when the House Group was closed, Miss C. Estelle Sherman, assistant housekeeper in the House Group, was assigned for part of her time as boys' supervisor on the Work Program in the Junior School, and Mrs. Ellen Gibson, kitchen supervisor in the House Group, was made full-time boys' supervisor on the Work Program in the Dining and Service Building. The appointment of these supervisors has helped immeasurably in raising the efficiency of the work done by the boys. It has decreased lateness and absence from work materially, and the attitude of the boys toward the regular supervisors has improved. Mr. James D. White, teacher of commercial studies, who was relieved of his teaching and appointed as Special Assistant to the President in the capacity of Director of Student Work, has continued to give the Program very capable direction. He found it possible to resume his teaching for a short period in the early part of the year, but had to relinquish it again on April first.

The Student Work Program is now running smoothly and is successfully answering the necessary purpose for which it is intended. Work is being finished on time, and if it is not always done in the efficient manner that might be expected of a trained crew of adults, at least the results are highly satisfactory. The

kitchens are being kept clean and the metal work is being polished. While there has been an increase in the breakage of china, the dining room work is being performed satisfactorily. The Program has received the cooperation of all persons concerned with it. The housemasters especially are very helpful and do everything possible to make it run smoothly. The staff of the Domestic Economy Department does an efficient and conscientious job. On occasions, to be sure, there is a little lack of understanding as to what may be expected of the boys, and too much of a desire to hold them up to adult standards. But in general relations are good. The morale of the boys themselves is consistently high. They realize that they are doing work that is valuable to the College and that is necessary because of the war.

A good bit can be said concerning the educational value of work experience. It may help to develop a sense of responsibility and a pride in workmanship, it may have a therapeutic value for some personalities, it may inculcate respect for those who do the manual work of our society, and it may increase the boys' adaptability as a handyman about the house. Many features of our Work Program should teach boys that there is work to be done in our society for which no compensation is to be expected, and the Program should develop in boys an attitude of willingness to face unattractive and boring tasks.

But too much can be made of this. Right now the Work Program is a wartime necessity. It is unlikely that we should wish to maintain it to its present extent after the war is over. On the other hand, it is unlikely that we should give up all of it. Not all should be retained, for our boys, under a rather elaborate self-help plan, were doing a great deal of work about the College before the Work Program was initiated, including the making of beds, cleaning and dusting dormitories, waiting on table, cleaning up roads and building environs, and other tasks. Moreover, our boys have a long school day, and most of the tasks fall upon the older boys, who have to conquer the difficulties of a double curriculum.

STUDENT MORALE

High tribute must be paid to the splendid performance of our boys despite the restlessness and insecurity that seem to have affected young people generally. There have been no attempts at runaway enlistments and very little evidence of the sort of thing that many schools complain of. These schools report that a considerable number of their boys are so restless and unresponsive to discipline that it would appear that they were consciously doing things that would lead to their dismissal, in order that they might go into factories and war plants at high wages. A full curriculum, a variety of extra-curricular activities, and the demands of the Student Work Program have kept our boys busy.

In the preface to his report covering the work of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia for the year 1942, President Judge Charles L. Brown says, in discussing juvenile delinquency, that it is not " . . . surprising that we find an increase in delinquency here and abroad wherever the normal way of life has been superseded to such a marked degree . . . during 'total war'. Rather should we expect a rise in misbehavior on the part of children, without becoming excited or alarmed about it, while we set into fullest and most effective motion all the forces and facilities we have developed, the institutions and their resources, to hold such departures down as far as possible. It is the very accepted time for those of us who have duties and responsibilities in such matters to throw a practical and very potential protecting cloak over children of our communities that they may be saved from any impending calamity."

It is necessary in a period like the present for all educational institutions to study and restudy themselves. Policies, program, and personnel that seemed adequate in less critical times may prove to be inadequate now. Various phases of our work are being surveyed with an eye to temporary wartime changes and to post-war readjustments. A Program Committee, for example, has been evaluating our whole effort against the background of the philosophy and objectives of the College. A second example is the Committee on Student Participation of five staff members and six older students appointed by the President of the College in March, 1943. Its primary purpose was to see whether or not

students could take greater responsibility for a larger area of the total program. The committee decided that it would be well to ascertain what was the status of student participation in the programs of other comparable schools. Sub-committees, therefore, of one adult and two boys were sent to visit several good boarding schools known to be interested in student government. These schools were gracious hosts and supplied valuable information and examples. The committee expects to produce tangible results this spring. Certainly in a period of wartime difficulties we should slowly increase student responsibility in some directions.

In these times we must combine the usual methods of developing group morale with extra efforts designed to make the boy assume a greater personalized responsibility. This calls for increasing the opportunity which our students must have to gain personal contacts with staff members. It has always been the Girard College policy to allow for much of this type of procedure, but more than ever today we are faced with the necessity of furthering such a philosophy. To this end, therefore, particularly in our dormitory houses, must we strive for smaller group units, thus allowing our adults the chance to spend more time with individual students.

Moreover, adults themselves must be flexible while maintaining high standards. Observers of family and school life generally have commented on the failure of some older people to adjust to present conditions or to increase the tempo of their activities so that unusual youth situations might be properly controlled. Well-formed habits may constitute the bulwark of stability, but they likewise may interfere with the human adaptability needed to meet novel situations.

Fortunately real juvenile delinquency is uncommon at Girard, and the founder of the College provided in his Will for its elimination. Somewhere, as a member of the staff once phrased it, "Stephen Girard got the idea that only boys who could be disciplined by mild restraint were worth the cost of educating." "Unfit companions for the rest," for whom "mild means of reformation" were abortive, were to be dropped from the rolls. Girard might have been reading "The Holy State and the Profane



ONE O'CLOCK ON THE MAIN ROAD

INTERMISSION AT A CLASS DANCE



State" (1642), in which Thomas Fuller discusses the qualities of the good schoolmaster and says, "If he hath a stubborn youth, correction proof, he debaseth not his authority by contesting with him, but fairly, if he can, puts him away before his obstinacy hath infected others." This has been the philosophy of Girard College, dating from the Girard Will itself. It is still followed, although all modern means of salvage are employed before the "correction-proof" boy is dropped.

That such a misfortune has not visited the great majority of our boys is evident at semiannual commencements. At these events sturdy young men who have met the serious demands imposed upon them fill their mothers and their teachers with pride, and they give every promise of meeting with equal competency the demands that are imposed by the world upon our younger alumni.

THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

The report of the Supervising Principal of the Elementary Schools comments on the progress made in the activity method of instruction under skillful supervision, the re-study of the science program, the introduction of manuscript writing for all Junior School boys, the closer curricular integration of art and manual arts, the worth-while program of school excursions carried on despite present difficulties, the lively professional interest of a well-trained faculty, the interesting work being done in the Junior High School including the 8B grade, and the relatively high level of pupil morale.

The cultivation of interest as motivation for learning has various tags but the idea itself is very old indeed. St. Augustine in his *Confessions* (1:23) refers to the ease which he experienced in learning some things as against what had been forced on him by rigorous discipline and says: "No doubt then, that a free curiosity has more force in our learning these things, than a frightful enforcement."

Certainly the layman sees in the activity program of modern elementary schools the best method of cultivating interest. Mr. Cooper, Supervising Principal of the Elementary Schools, says:

"We are witnessing the hastening acceptance of the activity program throughout the country, as the best known method of teaching younger children. It would seem reasonable to suppose that in the immediate future schools will concern themselves with finding out how their offerings may be adapted to activity movement requirements." He says that the activity program "is not, in our judgment, a means of doing some things so much more pleasantly that we may omit or cut down on others. Rather it is of value only if it contributes to the turning out of better educated pupils. A balanced curriculum, we believe, is one which provides for the integration of the total school experience, which will certainly include the acquiring of basic skills, a growth in the power to use freedom properly, the learning of good study habits, the development of better social habits, and the ability to plan cooperatively for intra and extra classroom projects. The results of such a procedure must be continuous and cumulative in all phases; hence the need for superior teachers and an active in-service training program. A good elementary school teacher today must not only do all the things required in earlier periods, but must also possess the initiative to design and operate a wide variety of activities unknown to her predecessors."

In a paper read in Philadelphia last year Dr. W. B. Featherstone of Teachers College, Columbia University, said: "It seems to me that the most conspicuous development in the activity program is the elimination in theory and practice of certain lunatic notions that have tended to cause the so-called progressive school to be viewed with some alarm in certain quarters. The extreme emphasis on pupil initiative, so-called felt needs or personal needs, self-expression, and rugged individualism has subsided not a little. Moreover, the extreme view that no drill or practice is ever needed or ever justified or that pupils should never be held to standards or obligations that transcend their personal desires is not so widely held as it seemed to be a few years ago. With these delusions beginning to wane, more and more schools are beginning to discover greater values in activities based upon broad inclusive topics, themes, or centers of interest, closely related to the life activities of children and adults in

actual communities” In passing, it may be said that the good day school now tends to approach in a new way the ideals that have long motivated the staffs of good boarding schools, for in these latter, the social graces, worthy traits of character, self-reliant and desirable behavior in social, community, state, national, and international life have been considered as concomitants of school instruction.

The most marked change in the Elementary Schools of Girard in recent years has been the elimination of departmentalization. The Supervising Principal states: “For so many years it has been our fervent aim that its realization is still thrilling. No organizational change of comparable magnitude is contemplated, but rather the continuous refinement of the achieved plan.” He feels that credit for the absence of serious disciplinary problems among the younger boys in a war period “must go to the non-departmental organization of our schools. Teachers now have a real opportunity to get to know their boys, to counsel with and guide them, and to develop a state of rapport out of which comes constructive growth. It is possible to follow up individual boys closely and by working with them to produce desirable changes in attitude and behavior. We can look forward with confidence not to the absence of boys who get off the track, but to their quicker and more lasting rehabilitation.”

In the Junior High School the organization is slightly more non-departmentalized than in 1942-43. Grade 7B has not changed since last year's report, but each 7A class now has a maximum of three teachers. More use has been made of the radio, and more trips have been taken by Junior High School classes and organizations. Functional English has been stressed through letter writing. Letters of thanks were sent to the schools visited, to selected service men, and to individuals and organizations who appeared in our assembly. Whole classes have begun a correspondence with boys in English schools, which should lead to interesting developments. We feel that a sound social sense is being developed also by the emphasis on courteous invitations and acknowledgments.

The type of material taught to the 7A-3 class has been changed. It is less comprehensive and offers more drill in fund-

A JUNIOR
SCHOOL
PROJECT
AGAINST
THE OLD
WALL



MORNING
CHAPEL
SERVICE

amentals in each subject. The achievement of this class, which now contains nearly all of the former Elementary Industrial type of pupils, is low. The High School faculty appreciates the problem, and is preparing courses to suit those promoted. Class 8B, referred to in the President's Report for 1942, is in its second year; we have profited by our experience with it to date. The method of instruction now emphasizes repetition and the development of work habits; in all subject fields we have tried to pick out minimum essentials and drive them home. Because the class is small this term, an almost individual attack is made on difficulties in English and arithmetic. Social studies and history objectives are few in number and so selected as to be within the abilities of the pupils. Guidance is a major part of the task of teaching this class. Many 8B boys may not graduate from high school. Our attempt, therefore, is to teach them "facts and things" which will be useful in later life. By next term we expect to offer a course in "Fix-It Science," which will be just that. Units of work, short on scientific principles, but long on practice, are being designed. Electricity, for instance, will have to do with such items as vacuum cleaners, irons, and wall sockets, in their elementary phases; heating systems will be studied, and painting will be explored. An habilitation program is in progress in 8B which will enable the boys to see the real value of their curriculum, the worth of the instruction, and their definite place in the Junior High School organization. A chief aim is to build a sense of security and a feeling of belonging. The passage of time will enable us to continue and improve the process of fitting the school program to the boys. This new program should help them fit into a similar type of high school curriculum and adjust themselves satisfactorily to it as they grow older.

Curricula in the Elementary Schools are things of cooperative growth. Units of work are developed through group discussion and committee work. These units are written up after they have been lived with in the classroom and are of great value in unifying various divisions of a grade, in aiding new teachers, in forming reference materials for all teachers and in providing a permanent index of what is being done in the classroom.

Changes are made in the placement and content of units whenever group conferences indicate it to be desirable.

THE HIGH SCHOOL

In his Report for 1942 the President of the College presented a brief survey of the impact of the war upon the work of our High School instruction. He indicated that our basic work had not been greatly changed since we were primarily training our boys to live and work in a world at peace.

In some schools boys and girls have left in large numbers to accept employment in defense industries. Pressure is brought to bear upon school authorities to grant diplomas to boys who have left school to join the armed forces and to pupils who work part time in mills and factories. Work programs have been set up, and school credit is being given for all sorts of outside activities. Some schools are trying to do too many things at the expense of teacher efficiency. Teachers are assigned to tasks for which they are not fitted. Academic work is eclipsed by the immediate, the spectacular, and the experimental.

The Principal of the High School states in his report: "I am happy in the feeling that Girard College has not gone overboard in the general educational hysteria of the war era. We have long given far greater emphasis to vocational preparation than war-minded educators could hope for in the secondary schools of the country. Our physical education program, with our two swimming pools, our great recreation building, our numerous playing fields, our well-trained staff and well-planned program, has very few equals. The physical care of our boys is excellent. Our battalion provides military training far beyond that which can be expected of secondary schools other than military academies."

This does not mean that Dr. Melchior is satisfied with everything that is being done or fails to see what is not being done. Health education, for example, must be restudied. The curriculum for those who in an earlier day would have been in the Intermediate High School group will also have to be worked out. In fact, a special committee has labored for months on this program. The courses outlined for these boys must be terminal courses, for they will not continue their education in higher institutions. Our guid-

ing principle must be that of providing for them such work as will give them vocational skills, interests and appreciations, and a sense of civic and social responsibility. Many of these boys have ability in art or music and deserve help and encouragement in these subjects. A list of subjects or topics believed to be necessary for useful living is being used as a basis for working out a four-year program.

The head of the Department of Social Studies reports that department meetings this year have been given over largely to the revision of the various courses. The Mathematics Department has been devoting its time and energy to adapting the work to the needs and aptitudes of the various groups according to their several abilities. This department has perhaps given more thought to this phase of the work than any other department. The Science Department has adapted segments of its courses to present-day needs, but the head of the department feels a satisfaction in the fact that Girard College has not yielded to the growing practice of eliminating basic courses in mathematics and science, for when war came and there was a demand for strong courses in this area, all his department had to do was place greater emphasis on certain topics already in the course.

The Department of Modern Languages believes that its work increases in importance as our nation becomes more and more a part of a global world. A modern language curriculum is no longer modeled after a course in Latin or Greek. As the head of this department says, "A language is the reflection of a whole civilization, it is not only the ability to read a few literary works. Motivation is essential, and we are fortunate in having the beginners' group with Miss Frey, who motivates the study of French by pictures, songs, dramatics, news, and in countless ways makes the class live in the French atmosphere." Surely as our young men find avenues of endeavor—military or non-military—all over the world, a knowledge of the language, customs, and daily life of the other nations becomes increasingly essential. Letters from boys in the service in North Africa and Italy testify to the worth of a knowledge of the French and Spanish languages. The presentation of "The Vision of Simon Bolivar" by the students of the Romance Language De-

partment was helpful in bringing to our students a dramatization of our close relationship with Latin America.

The head of the Department of English notes with interest that Dr. John B. Opdycke, a leader among progressives in education, recommends the return to the study of grammar as an excellent means to developing precision in English expression. In order to help the English teachers at Girard better to determine just what is most needed by the freshmen in the matter of subject material and instruction, a special diagnostic test is given in the 1-1 term. This test brings to light individual weaknesses in spelling, vocabulary, etc. Emphasis is placed on vocabulary instruction because all the pre-induction Army and Navy tests put much stress on this element in English. The J-2 boys are now having a survey course in American literature. This work covers a period of approximately twelve weeks and gives to the boys an "account of the struggle of early pioneers, the privations undergone by our earliest Americans, the blood, the sweat, the toil required to build a nation, the practice of democracy among people in various sections of the United States, and the folk lore and ways of life on the farm, in the factory, in the village and city." This course correlates well with the work in American History.

In the fall of the year the Department of English enjoyed the privilege of conferring with the Chairman of the Committee on Instruction of the Board. A little earlier several leaders of our instructional work had a similar conference with Mr. Morris. The Department of Social Studies is anticipating this same opportunity in the near future.

Early in the year when the 2-2 class, which will be graduated in June, 1945, made its vocational choices, twenty-seven boys elected the commercial curriculum, forty-six the mechanical, and two were undecided. This election of shopwork by almost two-thirds of the groups is doubtless due to the war, for ordinarily there would be a more nearly even division between the commercial and mechanical curricula. The highest number of individual elections was for the machine shop. Drafting was second. In general, these boys had fixed ideas as to their choices. It is also interesting to note that twenty-four of these seventy-

five boys expressed the definite hope that they could enter college after being graduated from Girard; in only exceptional cases is there a desire to follow their fathers' occupations. In the group referred to, only six fathers were mentioned as following a commercial occupation, and no fathers were in occupations classed as professional.

The Department of Music continues to carry a heavy burden, especially since the reduction in staff. There are two hundred and fourteen boys taking instrumental music at the present time. The senior band has sixty-nine members and the orchestra sixty-five. There are thirty-five players in the junior band. The swing band is made up of a group of twelve boys. An impetus to the study and appreciation of music is fostered by our organ recitals, the musical numbers on our lecture course, attendance at Philadelphia Orchestra concerts, participation in the Cultural Olympics, rehearsals, and the special programs which are given inside and outside of the College. Then, too, a small group of boys has a course in history and appreciation of music under Mr. Banks, who carries new duties as Director of Vocal Music.

During the term which ended in June the Post High School students made the best record so far attained in that division of the College. No student failed a course, and 70% of them had "C" or better in every subject. This group appeared to be unaffected by the unsettling influences resulting from the war. At Commencement Governor Martin commented upon the character of the *graduating class*, as revealed by the way the graduates carried themselves. In the face of obligations, present and future, the records of the Post High School boys this year seem to bear witness to the solid training that they received as undergraduates.

The Principal of the High School concludes his report: "It is useless here to enumerate the difficulties due to war conditions—boys away from class because of the work program, curtailment of activities, inability to get supplies. These inconveniences are counterbalanced by the fact that probably no secondary school faculty anywhere is working under more favorable conditions."

THE MECHANICAL SCHOOL

"The field of vocational education in the United States", says the Superintendent of the Mechanical School in his report, "is dominated by the needs of war. Vocational schools, from the smallest to the largest, have modified their instruction where necessary and possible to include training courses directed to training for induction into war industries or into the armed forces Within the boundaries of the formerly accepted core curricula, work goes on in training full-time students who are preparing for employment after graduation; in part-time courses for training indentured apprentices; in continuation or part-time training of young workers who are employed, but not yet at the age when legally they may be entirely released from school supervision. Outside the former core curricula are intensive short term training courses to prepare men and women to enter industry. Since 1941 the vocational schools working under Federal and State supervision and support have already inducted between four and five million trainees into industry. General high schools under the same supervision and with or without special financial aid have carried on pre-induction courses designed to improve fitness to profit by the basic training courses in the armed forces. And now, already, plans are being formulated for vocational schools to have a large share in providing training required for the rehabilitation of war veterans and redistribution of workers released from munition plants."

Because of conditions prescribed by the Girard Will, we cannot engage in most of the types of vocational war training just mentioned. In the vocational education field where we can operate, that is, in the training of full-time students who are preparing for employment after graduation, three results are to be noted:

1. Our long-established shop courses continue to serve very satisfactorily in preparing our boys for employment. They enjoy a good reputation among employers, and the boys make satisfactory progress on their jobs.
2. Graduates who enter the armed services find their shop training functioning very definitely on service jobs. A consider-

able number of our boys qualify soon for special ratings in the navy, or as technical corporals and sergeants in the army.

3. In our Machine Shop we continue to perform, in cooperation with the Philadelphia Ordnance District, specified operations on parts of machines being produced for the armed forces. Approximately 3700 cutting plate forgings for meat choppers have been machined, as well as 139 pieces of high speed steel and fifteen heavy steel cones. The Foundry also cast some parts of machines for spinning rayon for army parachutes.

In the transition back to peace, plans for work in the Mechanical School will undoubtedly be affected in much the same way as they were affected by the previous nation-wide shift to a war economy. Just as we found that our long-established instruction in basic trades formed a thoroughly satisfactory training to prepare our boys for wartime requirements, so do we expect this instruction to function as we approach the time when our graduates will go into peacetime employment. The shift involves a change of emphasis rather than a change in methods or content of instruction.

In the latter part of the year the Print Shop prepared 2,000 copies of *Fifteen Hundred Looking On*, a book of 230 pages with twenty-four half-tone illustrations, compiled by the President of the College for distribution to the alumni in the armed forces at the expense of the Brocklehurst Fund. It was sent to the binder in the middle of December, but, unfortunately, war conditions may prevent its appearance at the beginning of 1944. The Print Shop also produced 500 copies of an illustrated booklet of Girard pictures.

A certificate was received from the United States Navy Department in recognition of the fact that during the previous year the Mechanical School completed its quota of scale models of aircraft to be used for instruction purposes in navy training classes. In the nature of a modified "E" award, it has been framed and displayed in the Pattern Shop and Carpentry Shop, where most of the models were made.

Because of wartime scarcities the Mechanical School continues to have occasional difficulty in securing supplies, but by taking what we can get instead of what we prefer, we really have not

suffered as much as we feared we should; except for paper stock for the Print Shop the prospects are that the situation will improve. Of course, the large amount of work we have done in the Machine Shop through cooperation with the Philadelphia Ordnance District has solved what otherwise would have been our most acute problem.

LIBRARY SERVICE

Appendix E presents a summary of Library statistics. These statistics are to be interpreted in the light of an enrollment reduction and of two quarantines among the smaller boys.

In the Children's division of the Library, which includes the Children's Room in the Main Library and the Elementary Library-Laboratory in the Middle School, the work of the year was somewhat disorganized by the restrictions imposed upon it during two quarantine periods of several weeks each, one occurring in the spring term and the other late in the fall. No boys under quarantine were permitted to make library visits, and, as a result, the statistics for those months show a considerable loss in attendance and in book circulation. The number of books loaned out from the Children's Room dropped from a total of 18,281 books in 1942 to a total of 15,932 books in 1943. A considerable part of this loss, however, is a normal loss due to the reduced student population, rather than any falling off in interest, as is evidenced by a per capita estimate of the amount of reading done. On this basis we find that these boys read twenty-four and seven-tenths books per boy in 1943, as compared with twenty-five books per boy in 1942. This leads us to believe that there might have been a fair increase in the amount of reading done by these boys, had library activities been normal throughout the year, with no quarantines interfering.

For similar reasons the number of boys using the Elementary Library-Laboratory for research and group activities was decreased from a total of 21,379 in 1942 to a total of 18,153 boys in 1943. Despite these statistical losses, the work with the younger boys goes on encouragingly. The zest that these boys bring to all they undertake to do, whether in work or in play, is always

a challenge to be met by those who guide and instruct them. During the year the librarian of the Elementary Library-Laboratory held story hours for eighty-seven groups of boys and was responsible for making up 306 collections of books, chosen from the book stock of the Children's Room and sent to teachers for classroom use.

The cataloguing of new books for this division has been greatly facilitated within recent months by the use of printed catalogue cards. These cards are issued by a library publishing firm which has inaugurated a service similar to that furnished by the Library of Congress. The new catalogue card is simple in make-up and well adapted for use with children. It has an added feature, not found on the Library of Congress card, a descriptive comment about the book itself. The boys are discovering these new cards in the catalogue files and are finding them helpful in getting acquainted with the new books.

When one examines the busy daily schedules of our older boys, one wonders how these boys manage to do the amount of reading during the year that is credited to their account in the annual statistics of the Library. In spite of a more exacting student work program this year and of more opportunities for working outside during vacations and on Saturdays, these boys, who constitute the high school group, are keeping up an excellent reading average. They read a total of 19,052 books during the year 1943. This was less by 745 books than the total for the preceding year, but the shrinkage in the student population during the year would more than account for this decrease. The per capita amount of reading for the year 1943 was twenty-five books per boy, while that of 1942 was twenty-four books per boy.

Appendix F presents a tabulation of the reading interests of the high school boys for the past four years and analyzes the fluctuations and growth of their interests over these years. The year 1940 marked the pre-war period before interest had been aroused in war books and publishers had begun to deluge the market with them.

In our efforts to meet the increasing demands for new books, we have encountered two major obstacles this year. The first is the baffling delay caused by slowness in deliveries and the in-

creasing "out-of-print" and "out-of-stock" quotations from publishers. The second, which is more serious, is the gradual increase in the price of new books. For several years the Library has spent approximately \$3700 on new books each year and has added annually from 3300 to 3500 volumes to its book stock. This year \$3763 was spent on new books, and only 2614 volumes were added at that figure, an increase of nearly \$.35 per volume over the cost of last year.

In like manner, the rebinding of books has been beset with difficulties; it has cost more and taken longer. For a year and a half we have been paying an average of \$.15 more per volume on all rebound books and an average of \$.30 more per volume on the binding of periodicals. It now requires from six to eight months to complete the rebinding of a consignment of several hundred volumes, whereas in former years the transaction could be completed within six or eight weeks.

These increasing difficulties in maintaining an adequate and well-cared-for book collection have made more than ever imperative that our boys learn to cooperate by returning books promptly and in good condition. As a result, boys have gradually become more social-minded in their attitude toward library privileges and responsibilities.

OTHER INSTRUCTIONAL ACTIVITIES

At this time there is naturally an increased interest in military training, for each of the older boys in good health expects to enter the service soon after graduation. On almost every Monday this year the Juniors and Seniors of the Battalion have heard representatives from various branches of the service. Each man has outlined to them how his branch fits into the general scheme of things. He has told how it functions, what is expected from its members, and what the chances for advancement are. These talks were generally followed by a question and answer period, so that our boys should be fairly well-informed on the subject of induction and subsequent service.

Since one of the first assignments given a boy in the service is "sentry duty," Colonel Hamilton felt there should be training

in this activity. The boys of the graduating class were therefore assigned in rotation to the west playground from 8 to 10 o'clock several evenings. Many boys feel that the experience was very helpful. Several new features were added to the activities of the Battalion during the year. A Signal Corps was formed from the members of the Orchestra, who felt they needed some military training. Several more reviews than usual were held and a number of distinguished visitors were present. In the spring, before the women's unit became a part of the Army itself, a platoon of WAACs reviewed the cadets in the last review of the season and remained for the evening meal. In commenting on this an army officer stationed in Philadelphia said: "Girard College is probably the first institution anywhere in the country to invite a unit of WAACs to act as a reviewing party and the first institution to make a public acknowledgment of this really worth while organization—the WAACs."

As usual, the Battalion assisted in celebrating Founder's Day. Two innovations this year were the echelon marching executed by a special platoon of the Battalion, and the inclusion of the band from the French cruiser *Montcalm* in the alumni parade and in the military review.

During the summer months our old Krag-Jorgensen rifles, dating back to the Spanish-American War, were exchanged at no cost for the new trainee rifles. This trainee rifle is a replica of the Springfield used in the U. S. Army. It is made up in accordance with the specifications furnished by the U. S. Ordnance Department. The new rifles weigh approximately 3½ pounds less than our old Krags; consequently, our smaller boys have benefited by the exchange. Our old rifles were too heavy for many small boys. After the war is over there will be less motivation for a good performance in the Battalion, and the substitution of a lighter rifle may remove one reason for the peacetime dislike of drill. The new rifles have improved the general appearance of the Battalion, since they are equipped with the regulation leather slings. The trainee rifle is used throughout the country by all R.O.T.C. units, as well as by the U. S. Navy, for training purposes. The rifle cannot be fired, and this is another desirable feature.

The report of the Commandant of the Battalion states: "We have received a goodly number of letters from former students admitting that the basic military training they received as members of the Corps has stood them in good stead since their induction into the armed forces. These letters have been encouraging, and you may be assured that the Corps will make every effort to maintain its present standard of efficiency."

Comments on our personnel and work in music appear in the sections of this report devoted to the Staff and to the High School. The musical organizations presented a number of programs, including the twenty-eighth annual Christmas Concert which was very favorably received. Our Band was given first place on the occasion of the Ninth Cultural Olympics Band Day and played between the halves of the University of Pennsylvania-University of North Carolina football game on Franklin Field. From time to time students voluntarily form a dance orchestra and without coaching practice upon instruments which are lent by the College. The quality of these orchestras differs from term to term, but this year's organization has been unusually good. It played at some of our most important dances, and it is interesting to note that the boys in charge of the dances requested that the student orchestra play instead of a professional orchestra.

The arts are not being neglected at Girard College. After his great work as a scientist was completed, Charles Darwin wrote: "If I had my life to live over again, I would make it a rule to read some poetry and listen to some music at least once every week; for perhaps the parts of my brain now atrophied would thus have been kept alive through use. The loss of these tastes is a loss of happiness." As a boy the Girardian passes scarcely a day without hearing some good music and reading some poetry and seeing some worth while art.

Nor are the crafts neglected, as the annual Activities Night revealed. It should be pointed out that the great benefit of these evenings is to acquaint Girard College with itself. Each year a different phase of our work is emphasized in the exhibition following the auditorium program. This year the latter consisted of three dramatic sketches and pageants: "The Vision of Simon Bolivar," a project of the Spanish classes, produced in two scenes;



THE CHRISTMAS CONCERT

A FAMILIAR NOOK OF THE CAMPUS



"Saw-Dust Caesar," a comic sketch centering about Mussolini, written and directed by members of the Post High School class; and "Three Marines on Guadalcanal," a patriotic pageant in eight short scenes, presented by members of the Dramatic Club. Occasional music was provided by John V. DeMaio, who played the auditorium organ. At the conclusion of the program the audience repaired to the second floor of Founder's Hall to view student exhibits in photography, oil painting, sketching, cartooning, poster making, experimental chemistry, magic, mineralogy, the making of micromounts, pattern making and inlaid work, wood carving, linoleum block cutting, drafting, bead work, model airplanes, model tanks, modern railroad units, war map projects, and electricity. There was also a talent show in a third room adjoining the exhibits, which included a fencing demonstration, impersonations, magic, and music by the Girard College Swing Band. The Activities Night this year was, in the opinion of many of the staff, the most interesting we have had, for there was greater emphasis than ever before on individual projects. Some of the material was afterwards entered in the Cultural Olympics features at the University of Pennsylvania. The worthy interest and ability shown by many of our boys in the field of voluntary activities is a constant source of satisfaction to those who work with them. Particularly gratifying is the continued exercise of skills on the part of the participants.

The platform poise of our boys never ceases to arouse comment from older persons. Mr. Andrews is responsible for much of this high accomplishment. Auditorium projects continue to be of very high order. Increased attention was given this year to problems of current interest. Subjects such as "Progress of the War," "Background of the Japanese Empire," and "Communism in Soviet Russia" were among topics handled by the boys. The basis for some of these talks was material gathered by the boys at meetings of the Foreign Policy Association. Round table discussions were held in auditorium exercises on "Experiences Gained through Summer Employment" and the "Food Situation at Girard College." Our boys took part in radio programs in connection with the Junior Town Meeting of the Air and the Cultural Olympics Forums. A student spoke at a luncheon of

the Committee of Seventy, and another at a Boston University Club luncheon. One boy acted as a narrator at a Cultural Olympics pageant.

The work of our Dramatic Club is always outstanding, and this year's productions were unusually well-presented. *Prologue to Glory*, *Three Marines on Guadalcanal*, and Francois Villon's *Christmas Eve* were given by the members of the club.

At a recent meeting of one of the Committees of the Board the question was raised whether we were making use of the radio in connection with our program of public relations. The Committee will, therefore, be interested to learn that during the calendar year 1943 ten radio programs on five different Philadelphia stations were either directly concerned with Girard College or used its students as participants. Part of the Christmas Concert was broadcast.

HOUSEHOLD

The major problem of the year in the Household Department has been the changes in its personnel. This problem has had an important bearing on the continuity of the work and the lives of the boys. Mention also must be made of the quarantines of the Junior School and House Group for measles in the spring and scarlet fever in the fall, the extension of the Student Work Program to include dining room and kitchen service, and the closing of the House Group and the Girard College Camp. Boys and adults were affected by all these changes. Old environments had to be given up for new ones, and time-tried relationships and customary procedures had to be changed or modified.

The Household staff was less affected by resignations and withdrawals in 1943 than in the year preceding. The closing of the House Group made it unnecessary to continue in service three substitute governesses in the Junior School; two others resigned because they were needed at home; six governesses and seven housemasters resigned to enter teaching or other work elsewhere; and one substitute in the Playground staff was called to the Army. Eight of these men and women were on regular appointment, and eleven were serving as substitutes for regular

members of the staff now on leave in the various government services. This turnover is smaller than the twenty-nine changes in the staff in 1942. It must be recorded, however, that on account of the scarcity of men and women well qualified for educational work, it has become increasingly difficult to fill positions when they become vacant. There were months when there was a vacancy in each of three upper houses, and at the opening of the College in September two additional governesses were needed to complete the staff in Good Friends.

In these days of priorities and shortages the problems of equipment and supply have become increasingly troublesome. Extended periods when items formerly considered indispensable were not available have become the rule. For example, mops could be obtained, but soap and scrubbing compounds were frequently not to be had; tooth powder was obtainable, but containers were scarce; brooms and brushes could be supplied, but sweeping compound became a war casualty, with the result that dust rises in clouds during the morning sweeping period; shoe string deliveries were irregular, and radio repair service was so slow on account of the lack of parts that houses and sections were without their instruments for weeks at a time.

Due to lack of time on the part of the boys and the difficulty, if not impossibility, of procuring hardware, screws, nails, paints, varnish, brushes, tools, lumber, and the like, hobby work fell to the lowest point in many years. Then, too, the frequent changes in the staff, together with the additional demands on their time, made it impossible to give the direction and supervision required for these activities. While the "business as usual" state of affairs of a few years ago has passed, and many of the creative activities for boys have been suspended, it cannot be said that the essential and fundamental services to them have yet been impaired.

Nor has the lighter side of school life been neglected. Moving pictures and entertainments have been offered regularly, even though outside excursions were curtailed. In line with the action taken by many private schools, the class dances at the College were made less formal, but the number was not reduced. Expenditures were kept at a minimum. None of these measures prevented boys and girls from having a good time. An orchestra composed

of about a dozen boys from the College band and orchestra has been playing modern dance music for its own amusement for several years. Occasionally one of these orchestras plays for school assemblies or for other groups. This year's orchestra widened its scope and played for more than half of the class dances. Its volume at times was a trifle overpowering, but, in most respects, it was quite satisfactory. Certainly it was to be preferred to music from the radio or victrola, which is interrupted so often for advertising or changing of records. In past years there had been employed a small professional orchestra from outside.

Hardly was the calendar year well under way when trouble loomed for the House Group. On account of the shortage of domestic employees, two of the dining rooms had to be closed and the occupants were distributed among the other four. This measure, however, brought only temporary relief. Other shortages soon appeared which made it necessary to consider closing the entire House Group unit. This was done just at the beginning of the summer vacation by sending boys from the Junior School Building to Good Friends Hall and assigning the 120 boys to the sections in the former building. The result was to increase slightly the number of boys in the sections in both units. The closing of this unit, which was designed particularly to make the transition from the boys' home life to life in the College, was a distinct loss. The only satisfaction is that it is a necessary measure adopted to meet an emergency, and that its advantage and value may be more fully appreciated when it is reopened after the war.

In the fall of 1942 when the President made a study of our student-staff ratio, he found that the local ratio in the House Group was no higher than the ratio for the College as a whole, even though the local ratio took no account of the teachers, laundry staff, maintenance staff, power house group, library staff, etc., which service the House Group. In other words, the House Group has always been an expensive unit both in cost and personnel. Closing it temporarily will save about \$43,000 a year, no small economy in a period of high costs. This has been effected without refusing admission to a single boy who would otherwise be admitted, and also without dropping any employees.

The closing of the House Group was not predicated upon either the saving, which is desirable, or the reduction in our number of boys, which makes it possible, but upon a serious domestic help shortage such as the College has never faced before in its history.

Before the evacuation of the House Group, tribulation in the form of a quarantine for measles descended upon it and the Junior School. This restriction ran for several months. Boys had to be deprived of the March Mothers' Day and the regular Easter recess, although a substitute vacation was arranged for them early in June. They were cut from contacts outside their houses, and could not attend Chapel, go to the Library, or run errands about the grounds.

Again on November 18 a quarantine was placed on the boys of the Junior School on account of the presence of scarlet fever. This cut them from contacts outside even more effectively than the earlier quarantine. They could not go to the Middle School for instruction, but had to have their classes arranged within the Junior School. Additional teachers were needed, and several of the governesses served in both capacities until the confusion from the transfer to the Junior School and the organization of the new classes had settled somewhat. As Christmas approached, the boys were under the greatest apprehension lest their vacation be cancelled. Fortunately, the quarantine was declared at an end on December 20, just in time for them to make ready to go out with the others for their vacation.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION

In physical education many former objectives have of necessity been subordinated and special emphasis has been placed on other objectives. The demands for the physical training of those who will soon be soldiers and sailors have increased drastically, and much of the material taught might be the measure of the margin between life and death. Global warfare means that the battleground may be fifteen thousand miles away; and all troops, munitions, supplies, and the managerial staff must of necessity be transported largely over water. This situation has led to a need for special strengthening of the muscles of the shoulder

girdle and training in certain types of swimming. Both of these are essential in abandoning ship in event of disaster and the individual's survival depends upon automatic rather than rational response. It sometimes happens that forty seconds is the maximum time available for leaving a torpedoed ship.

With these facts in mind we have organized a playground and gymnasium program for the Seniors and Juniors designed to meet these demands. Any activity or exercise tending to the development of climbing skill and agility has been given recognition and encouraged. The next step in this wartime program has been to teach the prospective soldier what to do after he gets off the ship and into the water. Although much time and money have been devoted to teaching swimming in America during the past fifteen years, the results have proved to be inadequate. Newspaper and radio reports too frequently feature stories of torpedoed ships sinking with great loss of life by drowning. On the other hand we frequently hear that strong swimmers from capsized or torpedoed ships have been rescued after ten to fifteen hours in the water.

Ability to care for oneself in the water when equipped with full military gear is of paramount importance. The time required to train a soldier is so short, however, that sufficient instruction cannot be given to develop the required ability. For example, it is estimated that sixteen per cent of the students in pre-flight schools of the nation cannot swim at all and that ninety per cent of those who can are in the novice class. Swimming at Girard College, therefore, has taken a prominent position for the duration, and special emphasis is being placed on those athletic skills which are of most value in emergencies connected with the transportation of the armed forces. Boys are given a rigid course, which includes floating, high diving, underwater swimming, treading water, endurance swimming, undressing in the water, speed swimming, rescuing a drowning person, resuscitation, and first aid. Floating by means of inflated wet clothing and the use of the life preserver are given special attention and the various rescue carries are frequently practiced. Approximately ninety-nine per cent of Girard College graduates can swim efficiently at graduation, and with this added type of instruction each grad-



OFF FOR THE COMPETITIVE DRILL

COMMANDO TRAINING IN THE POOL



uate will have a comprehensive and practical understanding of emergencies and of how to meet them.

The teachers of physical education in charge of classes on the playgrounds have this year placed special emphasis upon those exercises which tend to provide the enduring physical strength and the speed so badly needed if boys are to compete successfully in the Army and Navy education programs, where so much stress is placed on rugged physical ability. Conditioning exercises for the strengthening of the muscles of the abdomen, legs, back, and upper arms have been put first. These develop the muscular ability needed in carrying packs on marches and in emergencies on board ships. Lifting, climbing, and resisting fatigue on the march or in tanks and planes make great demands on physical strength. Pushing, pulling, climbing, boxing, wrestling, and swimming are skills which are so frequently demanded in fatiguing amounts that to neglect any of them would be almost criminal. Running, sprinting, jumping, and playing vigorous games all receive attention in general playground routine as well as in the commando races so frequently injected into the program. In this connection it is interesting to note the view of the War Department regarding the physical condition of its new soldiers. Secretary Henry L. Stimson wrote to Dr. John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education: "The amount of military drill which can be given in schools and colleges can also be given after induction into the Army in a relatively brief period of time A good physical condition, however, cannot be developed in so short a time, and the physical condition of a soldier is of prime importance to the War Department."

In interscholastic athletics our teams did very well during the past season. The swimming team participated in eleven contests and won them all. This is the second successive year that the team has made a perfect record. A number of College records were broken by this year's team and one was tied. The 150-yard and 180-yard medley, the 25-yard, 50-yard, and 100-yard breast stroke records all fell before our swimmers last year and the 75-yard individual medley was tied. As indicated earlier in the report much has been made of swimming this year, and the entire High School group has profited very materially by it.

The soccer team also had a successful season, winning ten consecutive games and losing none. This is the second season that this record has been made, a fact which indicates the high quality of the coaching. There were two new schools on the soccer team schedule this year, Lawrenceville School and Hill School.

The track team participated in three dual meets and one triangular meet, winning the three dual meets and finishing second by eight points in the triangular meet. Our track schedule was reduced in size this year as it was felt that more emphasis should be placed upon interhouse competition in order that the benefits of track might be extended to a much larger group. This plan has worked satisfactorily and will probably be continued for another year with the possible addition of one more interscholastic contest.

The baseball team also gave a good account of itself, playing eleven games, winning eight and losing three. This showing is an improvement over that of previous seasons and indicates that sport is now on an improved foundation.

The basketball team played eleven contests, winning seven and losing four, which is an excellent record. One new school, Bryn Athyn Academy, was added to our schedule.

A group of boys under the direction of one of the housemasters developed a fencing squad, which did well for a new team, winning six and losing five of its eleven meets. This group is functioning again this year and has won all of its meets to date. It is our belief that if the record continues to be satisfactory, this group should be recognized as a varsity team before the end of the season.

An interhouse program functioned smoothly during the year. The point system introduced two years ago has been revised and simplified; and, consequently, the results are more easily appreciated. The number of boys participating was satisfactory and indicates a healthy condition in interhouse athletics. This is a matter for congratulation, for, with the great turnover in household personnel, it would not have been strange if the interest in this athletic program had fallen off. Appendix D shows the results of our interhouse athletic contests.

It may be of interest to note that each of the four upper houses was represented in soccer, basketball, and baseball by four teams while volleyball, swimming, and track had one team each. There were 459 league contests played, and the house having the highest total of points in all sports for the year was awarded the trophy. The usual awards were made for interhouse first team competition in soccer, basketball, and baseball; Merchant Hall won the soccer cup and Banker Hall both the basketball cup and the baseball trophy.

No one can permanently improve his physical efficiency without reducing correctible handicaps and developing a plan of living which compensates for those limitations not capable of being remedied. Few physical irregularities tend to correct themselves under the ordinary routine of school life, and the longer these irregularities are permitted to go unadjusted, the greater the cost to the individual in loss of efficiency and increased physical degeneration. Fortunately for the Girard College boy his frequent physical checkups show early in his history his definite physical handicaps and limitations, and a program of correction and adjustment is immediately prescribed for him. The results obtained are encouraging, for of the list of boys who have graduated from Girard College and who were on the restricted list, seventeen have been accepted for service in the Army, Navy, Marines, and Air Corps. These cases indicate the effectiveness of the work in corrective gymnastics inasmuch as the majority were taken into the service at a time when physical requirements were at their highest point. During the past year the teacher of corrective gymnastics, in addition to his regular work in correction of physical irregularities, has again assisted the College physician in conducting physical examinations. He has had under his supervision and treatment two hundred and seventy boys, of whom one hundred have been removed from the remedial list and returned to normal College activities. Many of these boys were later permitted to engage in interhouse and interscholastic athletics with comparative safety and with real gratification to themselves. The return of a restricted boy to normal physical activity adds much in the way of encouragement and satisfaction.

A recently published book entitled "Swimming Pool Stand-

ards," written by Dr. Frederick W. Luehring, includes the following statement which is at least of historical interest: "Girard College, founded by Stephen Girard in Philadelphia in 1848, was the first educational institution to provide swimming pools for its student body." Gallaudet College, Harvard, Princeton, Yale, and the University of Pennsylvania built pools before 1900.

THE SUMMER

Appendix B contains the names of the staff of the Summer School of 1943. Unfortunately, Mr. William J. E. Stewart, Teacher of Music and Auditorium Activities in the Summer School, who had been ailing for several months prior to the summer, collapsed on July 23 and died that afternoon in the Lankenau Hospital.

Without doubt the Summer School program was one of the best that we have ever had. More money was spent upon it because of the closing of the Camp, and Mr. Charles K. Hay, its Principal, gave it active and energetic direction. Plans for the Summer School program had been carefully made by Mr. Hay and the regular College staff in the spring. It was necessarily different from summer sessions preceding it, for a war period demanded that the work be as vital and as interesting as possible.

During the two summer months affairs at the College are under the able direction of Messrs. Davis and Sparks. It is therefore interesting to quote Mr. Davis' comments from his report: "One of the helpful contributions to the boys' summer was the admirably planned summer school. Its organization and administration served as a shining example of what can be done in wartime when not all of the conditions are favorable. There was an efficient staff both for the school subjects that had to be taught and for the enrichment and physical education classes which served to give expression to the constructive and play interests of boys of all ages. Full use was made of the plant to promote the program. The High and Middle Schools were the headquarters for school subject and enrichment classes. Physical education centered in the Armory, and boys went from there

to one of the adjacent playgrounds according to age. The swimming pools were in constant operation and the auditorium was used for an hour a day. There was easy access to the magazines and books of the Library. Every boy had his place and was required to be in it. The summer school was an attractive and vitalizing educational agency. The comments on it from the boys for whom it was organized and from the staff who measured it by observation and its effect upon the students were deservedly favorable."

A tutoring school was conducted from June 28 to August 12. Boys from the Elementary and High Schools who had been recommended by members of the regular school staff for individualized instruction in academic subjects, were assigned to tutoring classes. The activities school provided for all boys from Grades 1B to S-1 who were not attending tutoring classes. This school was in session from June 28 to September 3 and provided a six-period day distributed among the following:

- (1) Enrichment—varied on basis of age
- (2) Handwork
- (3) Indoor Games and Hobbies
- (4) Library
- (5) Pool
- (6) Physical Education and Recreation

The enrollment of the three tutoring units and the activities school during the three periods of the summer is shown in Appendix G.

Mr. Gustav H. Heineman faced one of the most challenging assignments in the summer program. He introduced a program of physical education and recreation that was in many ways entirely new to the staff and the students, and at the same time slowly but surely won not only their respect but their admiration.

There were some modifications in the tutoring arrangements in High School subjects. First, the length of each period was increased to an hour, which in effect meant that a boy spent an average of fifty per cent more time under the direct supervision of a tutor than was previously the case. Secondly, there was an attempt made to carry a program of supervised study along with the tutoring class. The roster was arranged to allow each boy

to spend his study period, so far as possible, under the direct supervision of the tutor with whom he had just completed a period of work or just preceding such a period. Another change which added to the good record of the summer school was the periodic report to the Principal on the attitude and effort of the boys, particularly those who were failing school work or were poor in general attitude. The fact that boys were aware of such reports was effective in maintaining a high quality of work.

The enrichment classes were experimental. The program was developed by exploring the interests of the boys to discover areas in which new or redirected former activities would be profitable. As an aid to the proper functioning of this work the boys were carefully divided into classes according to their regular school grades. In no class was the grade range greater than one year. On the teaching staff of the Summer School were two school principals. Both were men of wide experience and one of them was a licensed aviator. It is easy to imagine what interesting work was done by these gentlemen with our boys in such fields as aeronautics and current events.

Mr. Hay made considerable use of both the Department of Student Personnel and the Library as service adjuncts to the Summer School. A large amount of our material from the files of the former was especially useful in guiding the type of student who had to remain at the College in the summer to make up conditions. The statistics indicate a greatly increased use of the Library during the summer as the result of the changed policy in summer school arrangements. During the months of July and August the circulation of books, both in the the Children's Room and in the Main Library, was increased by more than 75% over the same period last year. The attendance of boys in the Children's Room was more than ten times as great as that of last summer, and the attendance of older boys in the Main Library was more than doubled.

For reasons discussed in the Report for 1942 the Camp, which had been in continuous operation in the summer since 1929, was not used. Although this action was regretted by all at the time, and especially by the boys, the conditions that prevailed during the summer with reference to the essential supplies



AMERICA IS AIR MINDED

SUMMER SCHOOL — CREATIVE HANDS ARE HAPPIEST



and services fully demonstrated its general wisdom. Because of some improvement in conditions and the settling of many uncertainties it is hoped that the Camp can be re-opened in 1944 on a restricted basis.

The number of boys under the immediate supervision of the College was less by two hundred and thirty in July and three hundred and fifty in August than in 1942. The number of older boys was smaller, because there was a real need for the help of all able-bodied boys over fifteen years of age in work outside. Many were needed at home; several went home and worked at jobs in their neighborhoods, and a few remained at the College and went to work outside.

Two hundred and seventy-four boys were employed during the summer for periods of from one week to the full summer. One hundred and seventy-five of these were employed in industrial plants and in mercantile and other establishments. Of these 175, approximately two-thirds obtained their positions themselves or through their families and friends. Ninety-nine boys held jobs on farms or in camps, including 70 on farms and 29 as counselors, waiters, and kitchen workers in camps. Most of these farm and camp placements were made through the College. Reports concerning the 175 boys engaged in industrial or mercantile work were very favorable. Practically all of them worked satisfactorily and were said to be quickly adaptable to the type of work given them. Reports covering our boys employed on farms and in camps were somewhat less favorable although, in general, much better than had been anticipated by some of us who had in mind the fact that farm work is hard, that most of our boys are city bred and had had absolutely no experience on farms, and that our oldest and best boys did not care to work on farms. Of these 99 boys, 11 were discharged and 10 others were separated from their work when, for one reason or another, it seemed best for them to leave. One boy was returned to the College when he was slightly injured in an accident that had no connection with his work. A second boy returned when his hand was injured in a piece of farm machinery. Fortunately, no bones were broken or tendons cut. The remaining 76 boys discharged their full duties and gave a thoroughly good account of them-

selves. An amount of time and effort quite out of keeping with measurable results was required to carry through certain features of the program, and if general conditions are as unfavorable as they were last summer we probably ought to restrict our activities in connection with summer employment to approving work that has been obtained by the boys and their families and not attempt to secure summer placements and supervise the projects ourselves. It would seem wise to restrict this activity to the type that had been previously carried on by the Department of Admission and Discharge, even though the Department might again have the advantage of the advice of Mr. James D. White, who is in charge of our year-round Student Work Program, and of Mr. Emil Zarella, Senior Housemaster of Allen Hall, who generously sacrificed most of his vacation to serve as Field Supervisor.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE

The end of the second year of war finds our Civilian Defense organization functioning very smoothly. Because of the general feeling that the possibility of an air attack on this country is remote, there has been a tendency to look upon air raid drills as unnecessary. While these have not been held as frequently as during the previous year, there is no intention on the part of the Civilian Defense Committee to discontinue the drills entirely as long as the war in Europe continues.

Plans were prepared for the construction of a gas decontamination room in the northeast corner of the basement of the Infirmary. After discussion, however, it was decided that since gas masks had not been issued by the Government to civilians, a gas decontamination chamber would be of little or no use, and the matter was dropped. We are prepared, however, to construct such a room on short notice should the need arise.

During the year, the finger printing of all Girard College boys, and those employees who requested it, was completed. The finger printing was done with the cooperation of the local Council of Civilian Defense, and through it the finger print record cards were transmitted to Washington and placed in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for identification purposes.

Last May the Council of Civilian Defense supplied us with a hundred government-issued stirrup pumps, which have been added to our other civilian defense equipment. These pumps have been loaned to us for the duration of the war.

In the early part of the year assemblies were held in various parts of the city in order to keep people alert, and one such assembly was held in our High School Auditorium on the evening of February 1. Inspector Knecht of the Police Department, Captain Comfort of the Fire Department, and the Zone Warden of Zone 14, in which the College is located, were present and spoke to the boys. Moving pictures of the bombing of London and of the work of the British Civilian Defense organization were shown, and there were various technological demonstrations. A number of visitors from outside the College were present.

During the year an air raid alarm signal device for simultaneously sounding all of the signals throughout the grounds was installed. There was also installed a horn in each of the swimming pools in order to overcome the inability of those using the pools to hear the air raid alarm bells. On February 17 a new air raid warning system was put into effect in this area by the military authorities. This caused some confusion for a time, but the confusion at Girard College was minimized by the fact that we did not change our alarm bell system.

We have continued the use of the direct wire telephone connection from the Electrical Bureau for preliminary air raid warning signals. The Civilian Defense Committee feels that this service should not be discontinued until the end of the war.

With the opening of classes in September, a welcome change was made in the boys' participation in the Civilian Defense program. According to the original plan, a certain number of boys forming a platoon had to remain on duty at the College one Saturday and Sunday in every four weeks. The modification allowed the formation of one platoon made up of boys who did not go out on Saturdays and Sundays and who would be at the College in any case. By this means all boys privileged to go out week-ends were able to resume their former privileges. The possibility of an actual air raid seemed so remote that it was

thought the former requirement was unnecessarily depriving many boys of their reasonable privileges. In the practice alerts thus far sounded this rearrangement has worked equally well.

In general, however, the Civilian Defense Committee plans to continue the present organization as long as its services are needed.

ADMISSION AND PLACEMENT

The wartime service of the alumni has dominated the activities of the Department of Admission and Discharge during 1943. Much concerted effort was given to counseling graduates toward the branch of the service in which the individual's qualifications and interests would most likely guarantee him satisfactory progress. That Girard boys have been outstandingly successful in serving their country is shown in an analysis of their ratings in Appendix R. To the casual observer, these new demands upon the Department should be easily met because of the let-up in placement efforts. However, it should be pointed out that as much time and energy are given to a temporary placement as to a permanent one.

The office has experienced a complete turnover in clerical personnel. In last year's report it was pointed out that Mr. Frank D. Witherbee's return to assist on a part-time basis was a happy solution to a serious problem created by Major G. Curtis Pritchard's leave of absence. Although Mr. Witherbee has been unable to put in the time and effort he felt he could give, his services have been very useful especially during the summer. His associates have gone on their much needed summer vacations with easy minds over the work of the Department.

In the effort to keep an up-to-date alphabetical file of all alumni who have entered any of the armed services, a special campaign to learn the status of each Girardian under thirty-eight years of age was launched. As of December 31, 1943, the Service File of the Office of Admission and Discharge totaled 1,497. In addition to this file, United States camp lists are maintained so that new arrivals in different locations may be informed of fellow Girardians stationed there. Those who have

entered foreign service are listed according to their cities of embarkation. To facilitate this work, a special self-addressed return postal card has proved to be useful. Correspondence with the 1,497 service men has become so heavy that it is impossible to answer by dictated letters. The use of a printed card, which provides space for a special penned message, has served adequately to answer the routine non-confidential type of letter or card. Attention is invited to the section of this report entitled "Alumni in the Service".

From December 31, 1940, to December 31, 1943, there has been an enrollment reduction of 291. The policy of eliminating borderline admission cases, introduced by the Board at the beginning of 1941, has reduced somewhat the percentage of eligible applicants on the list at a given time, but the decrease in the size of the list itself has been caused by other factors. Because of the lowered birth rate during the 1930's and the growing amount of social legislation that tends to keep families together, there has been, during the last few years, a decreasing number of new applications for admission. An added factor since the defense program got well under way has been the current prosperity of the families from which our boys would be drawn. Since the year 1938, in which there were 339 new applications for Pennsylvania-born boys, the number dropped to a recent low of 175 in 1942. The total of 225 Pennsylvania-born applicants registered during 1943 is 50 more than the 1942 registration. The fact that 34 of these 50 are from Philadelphia County may be attributed to more newspaper and radio publicity in this area.

Perhaps it ought to be noted that at no time in the history of the College has the school been presented to the public through so many channels or with such attention to method as during this recent period. Personal interest stories concerning boys about to be graduated have been sent to local newspapers throughout the State. Human interest photographs and stories have appeared in newspapers and magazines. House publications have given us space. Radio broadcasting in the form of addresses and interviews has been used both here and upstate. Philadelphia and other newspapers have given us extensive pictorial features. This publicity has been obtained with some effort but at little

cost, without professional assistance and without allotting any considerable portion of any one person's time to the work. It has been decided by your Board to experiment with a limited amount of direct advertising on the theory that Girard College has the task of telling its constituents what it has to offer.

Pennsylvania has a population of 9,900,000, representing 2,475,000 families. The number of widows of limited resources with young boys unprovided for is necessarily small but they should be reached in some way. One source of information provides the estimate that there are at the present time approximately 6,000 white widows of limited resources in the State with boys of exactly eligible age for admission to Girard College. The national census figures indicate that in 1940 there were 27,588 white families in Pennsylvania consisting of a widow and one or more children under ten years of age. Eliminating those of more than limited resources, those with girls, and those with boys under six years of age, one concludes after a little study that some support can be given to the estimate referred to.

The Committee on Review, whose chairman is the Superintendent of Admission and Discharge, studied the records of seventy-seven boys during the year. This compares with eighty-five, sixty-seven, ninety, and one hundred and two in 1939, 1940, 1941, and 1942 respectively. The Committee continues to perform an exceedingly useful service. In addition to discussing and making recommendations on individual cases of school or disciplinary difficulties, the Committee has been called upon to discuss school and household policies in relation to student problems and to recommend changes when it seemed advisable.

In 1943 more boys completed their courses than in any other year in the history of the College. Consequently, a larger number were discharged than in any previous year.

There were 811 placements in 1943. Of these, 633 were Saturday or vacation positions. Of the latter, 97 were included in the Farm and Camp Summer Work Program.

To maintain contact with those companies which have employed our graduates, a special statement with a 1944 calendar was sent to 1500 firms selected from the employers' files in the Department of Admission and Discharge.

THE HEALTH SERVICE

Appendix H presents the statistical reports of the Infirmary and its subsidiary divisions for the year.

Medical and dental services rendered the boys have not been curtailed in any detail. They have been conducted along the same lines as heretofore. We have been fortunate in having the nursing service kept up to date by the employment of veterans in our service and the re-employment of veterans who have returned as a matter of patriotic duty.

The report for 1942 contained some reference to our heart cases and the part the Health Service has played in trying to prevent a recurrence among these boys. It has further become apparent, that, in addition to preventing secondary attacks, the Health Service, assisted by the physical education group, has salvaged a great many hearts for economic usability. At least nineteen of the boys that had been submitted to the graduated exercises and the care of the Infirmary throughout their earlier rheumatic illnesses have made, without waiver, places for themselves in the armed forces.

In the latter part of the year a mild, but very annoying, upper respiratory infection was somewhat epidemic, especially among the older boys in whom it manifested itself as a severe sore throat. More annoying were two epidemics that led to partial quarantines. One was a quarantine for measles for two months of the spring in the Junior School and House Group, and the second was for scarlet fever lasting a month in the Junior School just before the Christmas vacation.

The program of immunization has continued. It has been modified to include immunization against tetanus along with that against diphtheria. This seems to be a successful combination which the Army looks very favorably upon, and an anti-tetanus immunity for our boys has long been desirable.

The high degree of efficiency in dental work, both prophylactically and correctively, is being maintained, and it is being commented upon favorably by graduates, dentists, and military authorities. Dr. Stone compliments the students themselves in this connection: "The personal care and interest

which all of these young men are manifesting in their teeth is most gratifying."

There were no deaths in 1943. There has been a lapse of thirty-four consecutive calendar months since the last death.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STUDENT PERSONNEL

Dr. Lauren H. Smith, our psychiatrist, was commissioned in the autumn as a lieutenant-colonel in the army medical corps and is on leave of absence. We were fortunate to obtain the services of Dr. Thomas H. Wright, Jr., Clinical Director of the Pennsylvania Hospital Department of Mental and Nervous Diseases, as a substitute. Dr. Wright's participation as Psychiatrist in the Grant Study, conducted at Harvard University during the years 1939-1941, especially qualified him to do work with boys of the Girard College age.

Mr. Donald L. Snively came to us in the early part of the year as the teacher of the Remedial Class. Mr. Snively's background includes a type of teaching experience which qualifies him rather well for the work planned for the Remedial Class. Of particular value is his experience as an industrial arts and special-class teacher for a five-year period in a school district. He has set up a sound program in this class and has shown initiative and understanding in its development.

During the year the Department has added 120 new personnel case records, exclusive of those maintained for admission examinations, vocational guidance examinations, speech cases, 7th grade testing, and psychiatric records. The Household, the Elementary Schools, and the Department of Admission and Discharge have made frequent use of this information.

Appendix I presents a record of the contacts made by the Department on the campus of the College for both the year under review and the preceding year. This statement indicates for 1943 generally a larger measure of service except in the corrective speech work and in the psychiatric division of the work, where there was some loss of momentum when the psychiatrist was called to the army. As a result of our general situation we are

back to the rather unsatisfactory arrangement which was in effect during the first two years that the Department of Student Personnel was in existence, when practice periods for corrective speech work too often conflicted with academic assignments. Obviously a boy cannot be taken from the same class too frequently. All of the boys who received treatment were of high school age. This fact shows another weakness in our corrective work, for our efforts should, of course, be directed toward our younger students handicapped with speech difficulties. Steps are now being taken to remedy the situation.

In other respects the work of the Department, as the appendix indicates, has been of increased usefulness to the College, especially during the present period. The applicants for admission examined by the Department of Student Personnel in 1943 numbered 284, an increase of 25 over the number seen in 1942. In each of these cases a complete individual psychological examination and school placement testing was required.

The Director has had 542 individual conferences with students on specific student adjustment problems. The policy of increasing the contacts between the College and mothers or guardians has been continued. Each year the number of such contacts has shown an increase and 1943 was no exception. Staff members have spoken many times of the disadvantages resulting from our not having an organization similar to parent-teacher associations in outside schools. It is true that Mothers' Days tend to offset this lack somewhat, but the Director feels that we fall short of our objective.

Educational guidance is assisted by the departmental seventh grade testing program initiated in 1942. During 1943, 276 boys of the seventh grade were given a battery of tests. This group included two classes and part of a third upon which some work had been completed in the last month of 1942. As a result information was placed in the hands of the High School faculty which was used to determine the intellectual levels of the freshman class. Whether this becomes a regular procedure or not will depend upon its value to the High School teachers. The usual individual examinations were given to students in the eighth grade and to those entering the Remedial Class. These

students along with others constituted a group of 46 cases which required complete psychological examinations.

The vocational guidance procedure referred to in recent annual reports was followed again in 1943. A battery of group tests was given to 158 individuals, 134 of whom were given additional individual testing. As before, data based on these tests were used at a conference held by Mr. Bowman, Mr. Evans, and Dr. Twitmyer. Once again each boy's case was considered before a final selection of his vocation was made.

The Remedial Class has worked under the direction of its new teacher since February. During the year a total of 29 boys were in this class at one time or another. At the close of the year the class numbered nine. Four boys were withdrawn from the College while members of the Remedial Class, and sixteen others made satisfactory adjustments so that they could be returned to our regular school. Two of the twenty-nine boys in the class had been there previously and had been unable to maintain themselves in our school setup. The length of stay for members of the class ranged from five days to three years. Boys in the class this year came from grades ranging all the way from 3B to S-1, with grades 5A and 7A each contributing five. The age distribution was from 9 years 6 months to 16 years 9 months.

In summarizing the reasons for placement in this group, we find that one individual was entered because of emotional instability, eight had been in disciplinary difficulties, and twenty had encountered academic failure. Six of these last exhibited malconduct. These figures show that there has been a wide range, both in chronological and educational age, of the boys requiring remedial work. This situation creates some interesting problems, especially when one realizes that efforts in a class such as this must be highly individualized. At the same time it is necessary to provide some group activity so that the students will not lose entirely their group consciousness. Many of these boys need to learn that they must work with others; they cannot be taught to do so solely through individualized handling.

It is interesting to note how much real diagnostic value the Remedial Class shop work has. In many instances boys reveal

some emotional instability, disordered thinking, or poor work habits in a manner not in evidence in the ordinary classroom. Such work presents many opportunities to remedy these abnormalities.

Because of the elimination of our Intermediate High School program, the Remedial Class has acquired a large classroom adjoining its original headquarters. This has contributed greatly to the efficiency of the class. The new room is so planned that each student can be seated at a separate table with an empty chair beside the one on which he is seated. This arrangement enables the instructor to help each boy with a minimum of classroom disturbance.

The Director was in charge of conducting at the College on April 2 and November 9 the Army and Navy Qualifying Tests for Civilians. These examinations were given to qualified high school seniors desirous of being accepted as candidates for either the Army Specialized Training Program or the Navy College Program.

BUSINESS OPERATIONS

The difficulties discussed under the heading "Plant Maintenance and Business Operations" in the President's Report for 1942 again beset us in 1943.

We must record the constructive value of all the rationing procedures, in enabling us to secure our share of essential items under controlled prices. We can hardly envisage operations without such procedures. When rationing regulations were put into effect, it was obvious that they would very seriously affect the food service of all institutions, and especially those having growing boys and serving three meals per day throughout the entire year. Through his membership in the Educational Buyers' Association, the Business Manager was appointed as a member of its Food Committee, which was to represent this national organization in Washington. It is felt that this committee made a constructive contribution to what promises to be a relief to all institutions having our food service problem. It is to be noted

that the Director of Health Service considers the nutritional status of our boys to be good.

The College, like other institutions and family units, is in the position of being forced to comply with many regulations and restrictions that are not generally understood. A small committee of teachers and Household officers under the chairmanship of the Business Manager met periodically to consider our food and clothing problems in a critically constructive way. Under the direction of Mr. White and Mr. Andrews an educational program is under way to acquaint our boys through talks, panel discussions, and moving pictures with the food difficulties that result here and elsewhere from food rationing, scarcities of some foods, and man-power troubles.

In business operations the major problem throughout the year was lack of man-power. This, in turn, made difficult the maintenance of our entire food service. Another difficulty was the procurement of the necessary items of boys' clothing. The terms and conditions of practically all transactions, as well as the quality of many items purchased, were largely dictated to us by Governmental and private sources. Realistic competitive bidding was in many cases non-existent.

There is hardly an item on our clothing list that does not carry with it its own peculiar set of difficulties in its procurement. During 1943 textile prices and profit margins were frozen. This affected those goods which ordinarily had the lowest profit margins due to competitive conditions, with the result that pricing problems soon developed. This meant that manufacturers, in order to maintain production, turned to other products whose mounting costs left adequate margins beneath the price ceilings. Where they could not do this, they cut production. Cotton goods were particularly hard hit, and, as a result, acute shortages developed in most of those items that go to make up our boys' clothing. All of this led to an upset in the distribution system, and to us it meant that in large measure the merchandise was simply not available. As merely one illustration of this condition, it can be cited that we have been trying for months to buy boys' dress shirts, but with no success to date. When we are able to buy, we shall undoubtedly have to take whatever is

offered us regardless of whether it even reasonably meets our normal standards of quality of fabric and manufacture. Some items, such as raincoats, are not obtainable. The quality of shoes is never certain until they are delivered. Difficulty has been experienced in procuring soles and heels with which to mend the shoes. We have had to accept a sole which badly marks up our floors. Shoe laces are scarce. Complications arise when we go into the market for shoe polish; cans are still unobtainable, and current negotiations are still pending for paste polish in glass jars. Liquid polish presents too many hazards for use by at least our younger boys.

Early in the year we were advised that we could not secure a bath towel with a colored stripe, and that only white could be furnished. Since we had been using different colored towels in the various buildings, to facilitate sorting in the Laundry, this was a serious problem. If it became necessary to use all white towels, we would require an additional laundress for sorting. At the suggestion of the foreman of the Laundry, we purchased some dyes and experimented with the dyeing of the towels of Mariner Hall. The dyeing was done in the Laundry under Mr. Wiley's supervision and proved to be satisfactory. This experiment furnished the idea of dyeing the white bed spreads in use by the boys. It had long been the thought that the white spreads were too institutional, and that if we could furnish the dormitories with colored spreads, it would break up the monotony of the white color scheme. After dyeing a few spreads with satisfactory results, it was agreed to dye all the white spreads during the summer vacation period. Using six colors, two of which were made darker by higher concentration, an assortment of eight colors was obtained. In passing, it may be noted that the average cost of laundry operations per piece was \$.0373, as compared with \$.0306, \$.0312, and \$.0324 in 1940, 1941, and 1942 respectively.

In 1936 the Committee on Household extended the supplying of low shoes for special occasions to all boys fourteen years of age and older. This increased the number receiving the so-called "special occasion" oxfords by approximately 350. This year the same committee decided to provide low shoes for all

boys so that when they are outside their footwear may conform to prevailing styles, while retaining the high shoes for most campus activities, especially athletics and recreation. Planned for the near future are clothing changes increasing the number of boys who receive long trousers and replacing cloth vests by either sweater vests or sleeveless V or round-necked, pullover sweaters for use in the winter time.

The total actual ordinary expenditures for 1943 for the maintenance of Girard College, according to preliminary estimates, amounted to \$1,524,607.23, a decrease of \$163,030.89 from the corresponding figure for 1942. The average number of students maintained was 1505, which represents a reduction of 110 from the figure for 1942. The per capita cost for 1943 was \$1,013.03, a decrease of \$31.95 or 3.1% from the 1942 figure. In view of the enrollment reduction, which would tend to increase the per capita costs, this decrease may be surprising. Curtailed services, decreased payrolls because of shortages of employees, and inability to make many replacements and repairs have lowered total costs, while many costs have gone higher.

Extraordinary expenses, including the Emergency Allowance, which was charged to Surplus, amount to \$123,154.68 and increase the per capita cost by \$81.83, bringing the total to \$1,094.86, which is lower than the 1942 total by \$9.99. It is interesting to note that this per capita total of ordinary and extraordinary expenditures was exceeded for ordinary expenditures alone in each of the four years from 1928 to 1931 inclusive.

Since the amount spent in 1943 for subsistence was \$251,242.57, the per capita cost for subsistence calculated on the basis of boys only, numbering 1505, was \$166.94, or \$.5058 per day. If, however, all the officers and employees who are entitled to meals be included (boys 1505, officers and employees 345, total 1850), the per capita cost is \$135.81, or \$.4115 per day. The per capita cost per day for 1942 was \$.5139 for boys only and \$.4198 if others be included. There were thus decreases in 1943 from 1942 of \$.0081 and \$.0083 a day respectively. In this calculation, as in those of previous years, only eleven months or 330 days to the year have been counted. The two summer vacation months are counted as one, since approximately



SANCTUM OF THE INNER MAN—12:25 P. M.



DEDICATION OF THE "SONS OF GIRARD"

one-half our regular number are supplied with meals during this period.

Of the 1943 actual ordinary expenditures 10.5% is for clothing service, 4.4% for domestic service, 3.8% for health service, and 22.3% for food service. Instruction costs slightly more than food service, or 23.2%. To the Laundry can be charged 3.3%, to the Library 1.2%, and to our admission, discharge, and field work 1.2%. Of the remainder, 10.7% goes for personal care of students, 15.8% for plant maintenance, 3.2% for general administrative costs, and 0.4% for miscellaneous expenses.

THE CHAPEL AND VISITING SPEAKERS

Appendices M and J give a list of those who delivered Sunday addresses in the Chapel or spoke on various other occasions during the year. To these laymen the College is greatly indebted.

For more boys than is realized religious matters have a strong appeal during a time of stress and turmoil. It is as though they shared the sentiment of Henry Adams: "After all, man knows mighty little, and may some day learn enough of his own ignorance to fall down and pray."

THE GIRARD BOMBER CAMPAIGN

The following paragraphs are borrowed almost verbatim from an account written by Mr. Charles J. Keys, of the Class of 1931, for *Fifteen Hundred Looking On*, the book for Girard alumni in the service edited by the President of the College and printed in the College Print Shop. It is indeed a modest statement that Mr. Keys has written and gives no indication of the fact that he himself suggested the Campaign, and put an extraordinary amount of time and energy into it.

During the period from April 1 to June 15, 1943, a campaign was conducted in which the students, faculty, staff, and alumni united to encourage the purchase of War Bonds. The objective of this effort was to secure sufficient credits for bond purchases to obtain the privilege of naming a "Bomber".

The rules under which the campaign was conducted specified that only the purchase price value of Series "E" bonds could be counted, and that bonds purchased through payroll deduction plans could not be applied as credits.

In consideration of these restrictions we decided upon an objective of \$175,000, in order to secure the privilege of naming a Medium Size Bomber. Shortly after the opening of the campaign, we raised the goal to \$300,000, in order to secure the privilege of naming a Flying Fortress.

Upon completion of the campaign, the total credits secured amounted to \$502,312.50. This was more than ample to cover our \$300,000 objective, and accordingly a Flying Fortress was duly inscribed with the name selected at the Founder's Day Celebration on May 22, 1943, "Sons of Girard". A model of the Girard Bomber was made in the Mechanical School and was christened at the College on June 15, 1943, the day that the Campaign ended, in a program at which Mr. Keys presided.

The motivation for the undertaking was provided by the hundreds of Girardians serving in the various branches of our armed forces. To them the campaign was dedicated, and to them, it is hoped, the knowledge that a Flying Fortress bearing the inscription "Sons of Girard" is aloft may bring assurance of the continuing pride and interest in them that is felt by the students, faculty, staff, and alumni of Girard College.

ALUMNI

President Robert M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago is said to have told an audience at Oberlin College in 1934 that "all alumni are dangerous." The writer sincerely believes that this is not true since he has felt the support and encouragement of the alumni of the College in his efforts on behalf of its boys. Moreover, he is himself the President of the General Alumni Society of his own university, and he would not wish to associate himself with any alumni movement that was, in any sense,

subversive and that did not provide a means of translating loyalty into constructive activity.

A few years ago the president of an Eastern college known for its progressive characteristics wrote in his final annual report before entering another field of activity: "A college exists for the purpose of producing alumni, and the loyalty of its graduates and their devotion to its welfare constitute the greatest single asset of any educational institution. This support is not automatic; it can be given in the fullest measure only on a basis of understanding; so that the education of its graduates becomes a real and continuous problem to every healthy and growing institution. However radical he may be in other respects, a college graduate tends, in all that affects his Alma Mater, to be a rock-ribbed conservative. He looks with suspicion on any change, and tends instinctively to feel that the golden age of the college was the period during which he was a student. At the same time every living institution must change; when it becomes static, it begins to die. Our graduates understand this well enough in theory, and they will understand it in practice if they can be kept closely enough in touch with the College and can participate sufficiently in the discussion of the problems we are trying to solve."

The difficulty mentioned here is happily one that is not present at Girard College. The writer has noted with much pleasure the cordial and appreciative reception given by Girard Alumni to innovations and attempted improvements at the College. They have shown no evidence of the smug feeling that the old place will never again be as good as it once was.

Our Alumni make a high average contribution to the communities in which they live and the activities that they enter. Recently a Supreme Court justice from a western state visited the College and asked the writer to what extent our alumni entered the professions. A sampling of 1500 alumni taken at random, indicative of the group as a whole, was studied. These 1500 have been away from Girard College fifteen years or more. The activities of approximately two-thirds of them are classified as follows:

Accountancy	40	Law	26
Dentistry	5	Medicine	24
Distribution ..	170	Ministry . . .	16
Education .. .	57	Newspapers and	
Engineering ..	27	Publications ..	45
Farming	41	Oil Refining ..	70
Government ..	95	Pharmacy . . .	15
Insurance .. .	102	Public Utility ..	71
Investments ..	110	Real Estate . .	17
Transportation	60		

This leaves 509 unclassified. This group consists of men with occupations in which ten or fewer were listed, the only exception being dentists, who were included because of our visitor's special interest in the professions.

It is difficult to determine the number of alumni now attending colleges and universities. Those regularly attending last year were either transferred into one of the Service College Programs or withdrawn to enter the Service. As nearly as can be ascertained, seventy-one young men were attending forty-four institutions. This number includes thirty-two boys under the Army Specialized Training Program and six graduates taking the Navy Specialized Training Program.

An appendix to the President's Report for 1942 contained excerpts from Mr. Edwin H. Craig's summary and conclusions of a study made in 1940 of the classes of 1933 and 1934. Quite independently of this study another class, with the cooperation of Mr. S. Herman Macy, the Superintendent of Admission and Discharge, made a survey of itself approximately ten years after graduation, and several months later it issued the results in the form of a mimeographed volume of approximately fifty pages. A few items from this report are summarized in Appendix Q.

ALUMNI IN THE SERVICE

Appendix R presents a statistical picture of Girard Alumni in the service on December 31, 1943, and Appendix S gives a

list of the names of those alumni up to the date that this report left the printer.

Many Girardians in the service have visited the campus during the year, especially those who expect soon to be stationed at a distance. They talk with teachers, housemasters, governesses, and others who they feel have had a part in shaping their lives, and these conferences seem to give them pleasure and a feeling of security as they meet their new duties. All express their gratitude for the training the College gave them. A few minutes of conversation, the bestowal of a few gingers, a hearty clasp of hands, and a sincere wish for good luck seem to give these boys just a little encouragement to face the uncertainties of the future. One Sunday in April a considerable number of students from the Naval Pre-Flight School at the University of Pennsylvania attended the morning Chapel service. The President of the College, as the speaker of the morning, had the opportunity at the close of the service to welcome these young men. It was interesting to note that a Girard graduate had the honor of serving as Regimental Commander of this pre-flight cadet regiment.

In his report the Superintendent of Admission and Discharge says: "I approach the task of reporting upon our contacts with the Girard Service men knowing that it is impossible to present a complete picture of this situation. One can fully understand the extent of this phase of our work only by being a part of it, receiving the men as they return during furloughs, counseling with them or their families on problems which arise, and handling correspondence involving hundreds of letters. Our special alphabetical file of all but routine notes received from service men includes letters of appreciation of the Girard College experience which so well prepared them for this new type of existence, and those which request innumerable types of services, such as letters of recommendation, school records, health histories, and advice on military procedure. The members of the College staff who have cooperated in this service are to be commended. The advice received from Lieut. Colonel James Hamilton, particularly, has been helpful.

"According to our records there are 1497 Girardians who are or have been in the service; however, we have reason to believe

that this number is well over 1500. We have tried every known method to accumulate information, but we are dissatisfied with the results. As of December 31, 1943, our files show an up-to-date address for all but 122, and continued efforts are being extended to get late addresses for them . . . Special issues of the *Girard News* were sent on two occasions. The High School students cooperated in these projects. Christmas cards with a special message were mailed. The names of the alumni from whom we have had no word for an extended period were published in the last issue of the *Steel and Garnet*. Contact has been reestablished with a number of them as a result.

"An analysis of the service file shows several interesting facts. For example, there are sixteen top ranking officers . . . Fourteen and eight-tenths per cent (about one of every seven men) are commissioned officers. The 257 privates are inductees who have yet to complete their basic training, for most of our graduates receive advance ratings upon the completion of this preliminary period.

"It is with extreme regret that I must report ten Girardians who have made the supreme sacrifice. They are as follows:

William R. Barnhart	1939	Missing in Atlantic Ocean
John R. Clanton	1939	Plane Crash—New Zealand
Ralph V. Dieter	1929	Ship struck mine—Africa
Harry W. Evans	1932	Plane Crash—Southwest Pacific
Robert M. Hoyt	1940	Gun Explosion—Camp Davis, N.C.
Bernard Klings	1939	Missing in Pacific Ocean
William H. Nuneviller	1936	Plane Crash—United States
William Picciani	1935	Sinking of "Wasp"—Pacific Ocean
Frederick Seaborne	1933	Plane Crash—Vero Beach, Fla.
Harrison Y. Stover	1937	Ship sunk—Iceland

"Two boys are reported as prisoners of war; one in the Philippines, the other in Germany. There are several men who have contracted tropical diseases or have been wounded. Fortunately, as yet none of them is reported to be in an extremely serious condition.

"The twenty-three members of the Army or Navy who have received honorable discharges are either physical cases or those

who have been over-age. About half of these men were given their pre-war jobs, while for the remainder a new work plan was developed. This will be one of the urgent problems needing attention during the coming months."

Undoubtedly the government will develop far reaching plans to meet the needs of demobilized service men, but whatever the program may be, we cannot be satisfied with anything less than the best for our alumni. We must survey this picture, anticipate the problems, and take steps to set up our own program.

There has been a favorable response to the Honor Roll board, built in the Carpenter Shop by the students and placed on the wall in the corridor near the President's Office. It serves to remind all who pass to write their former students, classmates, or friends. It also stimulates the reporting of any unlisted Girardian in the service.

Mr. Macy's report on our alumni in the service continues: "The hundreds of letters in our service file testify to the value of every effort made to keep in touch with the boys with the purpose of maintaining their morale. It seems fitting that I use one of those which was written the last day of 1943 to close my report, for it not only is typical of these letters expressing appreciation for interest which Girard continues to take in its graduates as they travel to all corners of the world, but also indicates their attitude as they help to prosecute this world conflict.

'Dear Sir:

Perhaps there is a Santa Claus after all. A few hours ago when the mail arrived and I saw that small black container from Girard, I knew it would be just one thing, a real honest to goodness "Hum Mud". I can't deny that I wasted no time in brewing a cup of "java" so I could fully enjoy it, and the few friends I shared it with (I was really selfish however) were equally as enthusiastic about it as I was. To date it is certainly the best Christmas present I've received I loved it.

'By the way, it was just a day or two ago I received the Christmas card from your department with your personal hello. Thank you for both and I only hope the holidays were a joy to you and that the year ahead is full and happy.

'It was just a little more than a month ago now that we came here to invade, and after three days of violent fighting, to occupy these islands The particular island, if one may be so presumptuous as to call it an island, upon which I now find myself imprisoned, is no larger than the college grounds and at no point is it more than twelve feet above sea level. It further boasts such discomforts as, possibly eight or ten million flies, a few thousand rats, sand, dust, and a complete lack of vegetation. Could I pretend to be happy here? Or even comfortable? However the happiness we are fighting for will be more enduring and the comfort more appreciated. In the meantime it suits our purpose well to be here for we are making Tojo more and more uncomfortable each day and there's a good deal of comfort in that.

'Give my best regards to any of my friends you may contact and know that I am as always since September 11, 1925 (the day he entered the College), a loyal Girardian and a proud alumnus.'

CONCLUSION

For 1943 no marked progress can be noted of the sort that in the past we could point to with pride. We have experienced the wartime difficulties of all boarding schools. We have been troubled by shortages in domestic help, by the closing of the House Group and the Summer Camp, by a turnover in the staff of the Household Department, by scarcities, rationing, higher costs, and delays in the delivery of materials, and by two quarantines. Most departments, however, have given their usual high level of performance and even those most hampered by war conditions have done truly commendable work.

No essential services have been curtailed. There has been some increase in the emphasis laid on physical education, and changes have been made in other features of the older boys' training to meet the needs of the armed forces. But there has been no great change made in our basic educational offering, since we are still preparing our boys primarily to live in a world at peace. A considerable extension of the Student Work Program has been necessary. Boys and staff have both had addition-

al burdens placed upon them because of the war, but the relatively high level of student morale is very gratifying to the staff.

On the whole we have completed another satisfactory year. Difficulties due to wartime conditions, when seen in retrospect, seem to be not so serious as we had feared they would be. In formulating plans for the future, we have given fairly close attention to detail, so that as opportunity offers we can make progress on plans that have merit.

In connection with post-war job placement of alumni, and scores of other activities that will be important in the future, we shall plan ahead while we are still in the midst of our difficulties. Perhaps we shall be the better off for our hardships. William Allen White, whom the world has just lost, used to say, "I am not afraid of tomorrow, for I have seen yesterday and I love today." Stephen Girard who had a large eye for the future said: "If I thought I was going to die tomorrow, I should plant a tree nevertheless to-day." Those of us who are attempting to carry on the great work for which Girard made provision will keep on planting his trees.

Again it is the writer's desire to express his grateful appreciation of the cooperation, confidence, and friendship accorded him by members of the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

MERLE M. ODGERS,

President.

APPENDIX A

CHANGES IN STAFF IN 1943

RESIGNATIONS

JOHN LEISER, Substitute Housemaster	January 14
ANNA Z. LANDIS, Substitute Teacher, Elementary Schools	February 3
NED F. STAKE, A.B., Relieving Housemaster	February 15
RUSSELL S. BUTTERWECK, B.S., Teacher, Manual Arts	February 28
WILLIAM H. FITZMAURICE, B.S., Substitute Housemaster	March 1
JAMES M. DAWSON, A.B., M.B.A., Teacher, Post High School	March 22
ROBERT CLEMMER, A.B., A.M., Relieving Housemaster	April 30
RONALD E. KNAPP, Substitute Housemaster	May 1
SARAH L. LEVAN, A.B., Governess	May 1
GENEVIEVE L. SELL, B.S., Substitute Relieving Governess	June 30
DORIS HAASE, A.B., Substitute Teacher, Elementary Schools	June 30
ELIZABETH FAVILLE, Substitute Governess	July 21
SYLVIA CARLTON, A.B., A.M., Governess	July 31
DOROTHY M. SUNDERLAND, Laboratory Technician	August 12
MARION B. MUNN, Teacher, Elementary Schools	August 31
MAE JACOBS, B.S., Assistant Librarian	August 31
MURIEL E. DAVIS, B.S., Substitute Teacher, High School	August 31
RALPH E. BINZ, B.S., Mus.Bac., M.S., Instructor of Instrumental Music	August 31
J. WELDON HOOT, A.M., Ph.D., Teacher, Post High School	August 31
ORPHA E. BYLER, B.S., Governess	September 6
ESTHER A. JERALD, B.S., Governess	September 6
MARY C. STERN, B.S., Governess	September 6
AUSTIN R. KEEFER, A.B., Mus. M., Substitute Relieving Housemaster	September 6
JOHN H. SNYDER, A.B., Substitute Housemaster	September 6
CHARLES S. CONARD, B.S., Ed. M., Playground and Recreation Teacher	September 7
MARJORIE CHURCH, B.S., Governess and Substitute Playground Teacher	September 7
DOROTHY SCHULMAN, A.B., Substitute Governess	September 25
WILLIAM H. WARD, B.S., Substitute Playground Teacher	November 11

RETIREMENTS

BRUCE CAREY, D. Mus., Director of Vocal Music	November 30
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DEATHS

LENA M. HIBLER, Teacher, Elementary Schools	March 8
THOMAS W. FERGUSON, Retired Housemaster	June 16
GEORGE W. BARTON, Retired Head Gateman	September 21

APPOINTMENTS

RALPH E. KREPS, Substitute Housemaster	January 12
DONALD L. SNIVELY, B.S., M.S., Teacher Remedial Class	February 1
MARION M. EPLEY, Substitute Teacher, Elementary Schools	February 4
NANCY HILL, Substitute Governess	February 8
IVA WINN, Substitute Governess	February 15
PHYLLIS C. ZARELLA, R.N., Substitute Nurse	March 16
KARL W. H. SCHOLZ, A.M., Ph.D., Teacher, Post High School	March 22
JOHN H. SNYDER, A.B., Substitute Housemaster	March 23
GENEVIEVE L. SELL, B.S., Substitute Governess	March 24
LOUIS F. UPHOLZER, B.S., Substitute Housemaster	March 26
ELEANOR W. PETERSON, B.S., Substitute Teacher, High School	April 1
RONALD E. KNAPP, Substitute Housemaster	April 5
PAUL J. MCBRYAN, A.B., Substitute Housemaster	May 1
JOSEPH T. WILEMAN, B.S., Relieving Housemaster	May 23
KATHRYN E. FRAZIER, B.S., M.Ed., Teacher, Elementary Schools	September 1
FAYE A. COLLICOTT, A.B., B.S., A.M., Assistant Librarian	September 1
RUTH S. EPLER, A.B., Teacher, Elementary Schools	September 1
JULIET E. STACKS, B.S., A.M., Assistant in Music	September 1
JOHN D. MYERS, A.B., Part-time Teacher, High School	September 1
WILLIAM R. BUCKWALTER, B.S., Ph.D., Teacher, Post High School	September 1
FRANCIS L. ZIMMERMAN, B.S., A.M., Substitute Housemaster	September 7
GEORGE B. MORTON, A.B., Substitute Relieving Housemaster	September 7
WILLIAM H. WARD, B.S., Playground Teacher	September 8
JAMES M. BAKER, B.S., Substitute Housemaster	September 17
THOMAS H. WRIGHT, Jr., A.B., M.D., Psychiatrist	October 1
MABEL E. ZIMMERMAN, Substitute Governess	October 13
JANE B. IRWIN, Substitute Governess	October 27
MARY C. STERN, B.S., Substitute Governess	October 29
FLORA J. ALLEN, Substitute Playground Teacher	November 18
ALICE M. CRAVER, Secretary to Superintendent of Admission and Discharge	January 1, 1944

TRANSFERS

HARRY C. BANKS, JR., Mus.Bac., A.A.G.O., Organist, to Director of Vocal Music	September 1
MARTHA A. BRAUBAKER, B.S., Governess to Relieving Governess	September 8
EDITH SATTERTHWAITE, Relieving Governess to Substitute Playground Teacher	September 8

CHANGE IN TITLE

D. MONTFORT MELCHIOR, A.B., A.M., Pd.D., Supervisor of High School Instruction to Principal of the High School	March 19
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LEAVE OF ABSENCE

* EDNA I. STEWART, R. N., Nurse	March 15
* JULIUS FREEDMAN, Clerk	May 21
* LAURA S. FULLER, Clerk	July 17
* LAUREN H. SMITH, B.S., M.D., Psychiatrist	August 21

RETURN FROM LEAVE OF ABSENCE

* VERA L. GOODRICH, B.S., Ed.M., Teacher, High School	September 1
*With armed services.	

APPENDIX B

STAFF OF SUMMER SCHOOL—1943

Principal	Charles K. Hay
Supervisor of Recreational Program	Gustav H. Heineman
Supervisor of Instructional Program	Russell M. Leonard
Supervisor of Auditorium Activities	Arthur M. Wolfson
Tutor of High School Subjects	John Diehl
Tutor of High School Subjects	Iredell L. Aucott
Tutor of High School Subjects	Dr. Yolanda di Silvestro
Tutor of High School Subjects	George F. Humphreys
Tutor of High School Subjects	Charles C. Smith
Tutor of Junior High School Subjects	John J. Welsh
Teacher of Pre-Induction Activities	Dr. Robert C. Wiltbank
Teacher of Pre-Induction Activities	D. Willard Zahn
Teacher of Music and Auditorium Activities	William J. E. Stewart
Teacher of Music and Auditorium Activities	Norman P. Smith

TEACHERS OF RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Rose Bello	Helm McKee
Thomas A. Campbell	Gertrude V. Sullivan
Edward B. Thiele	

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

Laura E. Harman	Lillian A. Reece
Freda W. Thomas	

ENRICHMENT PROGRAM	HANDWORK PROGRAM
Elizabeth A. Boone	Grace C. Curcio
Edna M. Hemphill	Gertrude M. Ehinger
Dorothy M. Rowland	John T. Mladjen
Margaret Russell	Bertha B. Wagenhurst
Virginia Sheller	E. Woodward Waltz
Alma Stevens	
Margaret E. Wiegand	

APPENDIX C

SAVINGS FUND ACCOUNT

The Savings Fund Account, which was started in 1896 with deposits of \$234.07, has served its purpose well. Some figures for the last five years are given below:

	<i>Deposits</i>	<i>Withdrawals</i>
1939	\$6204.49	\$6800.77
1940	6451.76	5644.47
1941	6600.14	6809.66
1942	5825.63	7530.93
1943	5430.06	9169.90
Total deposits, 1896 to 1943	\$172,435.91	
Total withdrawals, 1896 to 1943		161,036.13
Excess of deposits over withdrawals, 1896 to 1943 .. .		11,399.78
Total Amount in the Fund, December 31, 1943		34,081.54
Total interest for the year ending December 31, 1943 .. .		631.52
Accounts opened in 1939		166
Accounts opened in 1940		174
Accounts opened in 1941		130
Accounts opened in 1942		118
Accounts opened in 1943		67
Total number of accounts December 31, 1939		1415
Total number of accounts December 31, 1940		1422
Total number of accounts December 31, 1941		1428
Total number of accounts December 31, 1942		1372
Total number of accounts December 31, 1943		1246
United States War Bonds, December 31, 1943		\$12,225.00

APPENDIX D

INTERHOUSE SPORTS SUMMARY (Point System)

<i>House</i>	<i>Soccer</i>	<i>Volley- Ball</i>	<i>Basket- ball</i>	<i>Base- ball</i>	<i>Track</i>	<i>Swim- ming</i>	<i>Total</i>
Mariner	295	20	220	70	45	15	665*
Banker	185	10	290	55	20	10	570
Merchant	315	30	120	25	25	25	540
Bordeaux	155	60	170	50	75	5	515

*Winner of the yearly cup.

APPENDIX E
SUMMARY OF LIBRARY STATISTICS
BOOK CIRCULATION IN MAIN LIBRARY

Book Classification	Main Department		Children's	Total	Total
	Boys	Adults	Room	1943	1942
General Works.....	27	78	12	117	238
Philosophy.....	59	104	6	169	302
Religion.....	31	37	178	246	377
Sociology and Folklore..	1309	650	2500	4459	5310
Languages.....	71	25	31	127	166
Science.....	471	114	879	1464	1590
Useful Arts.....	1421	326	1486	3233	3458
Fine Arts.....	1017	289	1263	2569	3064
Literature.....	798	524	351	1673	2269
History.....	2085	801	536	3422	2677
Travel.....	1185	315	528	1228	1496
Biography.....	1184	471	628	2283	2645
Fiction.....	9931	3569	7534	21034	22734
Periodicals.....	263	11163	0	11426	12369
Total Circulation.....	19052	18466	15932	53450	58695
Main Department Circulation..	{ Boys.....			19052	19797
	{ Adults.....			18466	20617
Children's Room Circulation.....				15932	18281
Grand Total Book Circulation.....				53450	58695

ATTENDANCE IN MAIN LIBRARY

ATTENDANCE IN MAIN LIBRARY			1943	1942
Main Department Attendance..	} Boys.....		50861	55316
		Adults	2497	2917
Children's Room Attendance.....			17287	15137
Grand Total Attendance.....			70645	73370

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LIBRARY-LABORATORY

	1943	1942
Number of films loaned for classroom use.....	483	721
Number of slides loaned for classroom use.....	2228	3074
Attendance of boys for research.....	10011	10928
Attendance of boys for group activities.....	8142	10451
Teacher-Librarian conferences.....	533	521

BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY

Non-Fiction.....	1796
Fiction.....	818
Periodicals (bound volumes).....	30
Total number of volumes added to the Library in 1943.....	2644
Total number of volumes discarded in 1943.....	447
Total accessions to date.....	85703
Total unaccessioned bound volumes to date.....	7078
Total discarded and lost to date.....	14215
Total approximate number of volumes in the Library in 1943.....	78566

APPENDIX F
LIBRARY STATISTICS (continued)
ANALYSIS OF READING BY BOYS OF THE
HIGH SCHOOL, 1940-1943

	<i>1943</i>	<i>1942</i>	<i>1941</i>	<i>1940</i>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Fiction	9931	10176	8659	8963
History, War Reporting	2470	1820	1598	1287
Pure & Applied Science	1892	1986	1904	1782
Economics, World Affairs	1309	1655	1151	1200
Biography	1184	1261	1125	704
Fine Arts	1017	1242	1221	1302
Literature	798	1139	1282	1168
Other Classifications	451	518	434	487
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	19,052	19,797	17,374	16,887

APPENDIX G
SUMMER SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

	<i>June 28 to July 20</i>	<i>July 21 to Aug. 12</i>	<i>Aug. 13 to Sept. 3</i>
High School			
Tutoring	78	78	0
Junior High			
Tutoring	20	20	0
Middle School			
Tutoring	62	62	0
Activities			
School	411	365	367
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	571	525	367

APPENDIX H

HEALTH SERVICE STATISTICAL REPORT

The following is a record of the diseases, operations, and other matters of record for which students of the College were under observation in the infirmary during the year of 1943:

Abrasion	2	Impetigo	2
Abscess	8	Infected Blister	1
Adenitis	2	Infected Callous	1
Albuminuria	4	Insect Bite	1
Appendicitis, Acute	21	Iritis	2
Appendicitis, Chronic	1	Jaundice	1
Asthma	1	Keratitis	1
Athlete's foot	1	Laceration	6
Bell's palsy	1	Measles	7
Bronchitis	1	Mumps	7
Burns, multiple	1	Myalgia	2
Cellulitis	6	Nephritis	1
Chicken Pox	33	Neurasthenia	1
Concussion of the brain	2	Observation	54
Conjunctivitis	13	Osgood Schlatter's disease	3
Constipation	2	Parasitic Infestation	1
Contusion	19	Pertussis	1
Corneal ulcer	1	Pes Planus	1
Cystitis	5	Pneumonia	5
Dermatitis, Simplex	1	Puncture Wound	2
Dermatitis, Venenata	3	Purpura Simplex	1
Dietetic Indiscretion	272	Pyodermia	2
Dog Bite	1	Radiculitis	1
Drug Idiosyncrasy	1	Scabies	9
Duodenitis	3	Scarlet Fever	15
Eczema	2	Scarlet Fever Contact	7
Enteritis	1	Serum Reaction	47
Enuresis	1	Sinusitis	3
Epilepsy	3	Sore Throat	1
Epiphyseal Separation	1	Sprain	6
Epistaxis	1	Sty	1
Ethmoiditis	1	Swollen gland	1
Foreign Body	2	Synovitis	1
Fracture	14	Tachycardia	1
Furunculosis	4	Tinea Circinata	1
German Measles	21	Tinea Trichophytina	3
Hematoma	5	Tracheo-bronchitis	1
Hydronephrosis	1	Upper Respiratory Infection	622
Hyperemia	1	Urticaria	3
Hypertrophied Tonsils and Adenoids	4	Vincent's Angina	5
		Total	1298

OPERATIONS:

Appendectomy, clean	20
Appendectomy, drainage	1
Apicoectomy	1
Circumcision	18
Drainage of pelvic abscess	1
Excision of cartilagenous tumor	1
Excision of ganglion	1
Excision of lingual granuloma of tongue	1
Extraction of teeth	16
Herniorrhaphy	3
Incision and drainage of hydrocele	1
Incision and drainage of palmar abscess	1
Incisional hernia repair	1
Mastoidectomy	2
Paracentesis	2
Plastic surgery—web toes	1
Reduced fracture and cast	1
Removal of toenail	5
Submucous resection	2
Suturing laceration of hand	1
Tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy	21
Torek, 1st. stage	2
Torek, 2nd. stage	1
Varicocele excision	2

Total 106

DISPENSARY TREATMENTS:

Infirmary	51,201
Otolaryngological	866
Ophthalmological	686
Dental	22,533

Total 75,286

Average number of hospital days per patient	7.68
Average daily census	23.4

APPENDIX I

DEPARTMENT OF STUDENT PERSONNEL CONTACTS

	1943	1942
Individual Admissions Examinations	284	239
Individual Conferences with Boys	542	519
Individual Conferences with Mothers	93	81
Individual Speech Lessons	210	312
Individual Vocational Guidance Examinations (2-2-1, 2-2-2, 2-2-3 Groups)	134	70
Group Vocational Guidance Examinations	158	70
Individual Personnel Examinations	46	43
Group 7A Testing	276	—
Individual Conferences (Alumni, Staff Members, Visitors, etc.)	98	65
Individual Psychiatric Interviews	150	194

APPENDIX J

ANNIVERSARIES AND COMMENCEMENTS—1943

SPEAKERS

Commencement, January 21,

Mr. Alfred H. Williams, President,
Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia

Alumni Memorial Service, May 16,

Mr. Walter Camenisch, '09,
Special Deputy Receiver of Taxes,
City of Philadelphia

Founder's Day, (Morning Assembly of Students), May 22,

Mr. William J. Beatty, '09,
President of the Girard College Alumni Association
Mr. Joseph Doughty,
Class of January, 1937

Commencement, June 16,

Honorable Edward F. Martin,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Thanksgiving Day, November 25,

Dr. Thomas A. Shallow,
Board of Directors of City Trusts.

SPECIAL OCCASIONS

January 8,

Mr. Roane Waring,
National Commander,
The American Legion.

April 30,

Mr. Robert Frost,
American Poet.

May 14,

Military Band from the
French Cruiser "Montcalm".

APPENDIX K

ASSISTANCE TO ALUMNI FOR HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE YEAR 1943

GEORGE L. MEYER FUND

Robert Allen, Temple University

LAWRENCE TODD FUND

Joseph D'Antonio, University of Maryland
Edwin Dorfman, Pennsylvania State College
George Hinkel, Columbia Bible School
Robert Jones, Yale University
Andrew McAuley, University of Pennsylvania
Douglass Paige, University of North Carolina
Angelo Spinelli, University of Pennsylvania
Armando Splendido, University of Pennsylvania
Joseph D. Splendido, University of Pennsylvania
Bernard Toscani, Bowdoin College
Lawrence Weiskrantz, Swarthmore College
Walter H. J. Williams, University of Pennsylvania

ALUMNI LOAN FUND

Robert Allen, Temple University
Edward Anderson, Albright College
Richard W. Boyd, Maryville College

Leon Brandolph, Temple University
Richard Buckley, West Chester State Teachers' College
Edward Carbrey, University of Pennsylvania
Edwin Dorfman, Pennsylvania State College
Joseph Doughty, Franklin and Marshall College
George Hinkel, Columbia Bible School
George W. Lambert, Oberlin College
Richard D. Lambert, Indiana University
Andrew McAuley, University of Pennsylvania
John O'Hara, University of Pennsylvania
Douglass Paige, University of North Carolina
Jesse Plubell, Hobart College
Thomas Santilli, University of Pennsylvania
Edmund Schilling, Drew University
Bernard Toscani, Bowdoin College
Walter H. J. Williams, University of Pennsylvania

JAMES H. WINDRIM FUND

Richard D. Lambert, Indiana University

APPENDIX L

LECTURES AND ENTERTAINMENTS—1943

Friday, January 8

Lecture

"Music and Humor in the Modern Manner"

Henry Scott

Friday, January 22

Lecture

"Wings of the World"

Lieut. John Vanderveer Deuel

Illustrated Lecture

"Family Afoot in the High Sierras"

The Albees

Thursday, February 4

Concert

William Penn Charter School Choral Club

Charles T. Maclarey, Director

Friday, February 19

Nature Lecture

Samuel Scoville, Jr.

Haines Marionettes

Frank Haines

Friday, March 5

Concert

The Deep River Singers

Illustrated Lecture

"Stories of Animals I Have Known"

Dr. C. Emerson Brown

Friday, March 19

Illustrated Lecture

Dr. George Roemmert and his Microvivarium

Junior School Play

Friday, April 2

Illustrated Lecture

"The Orient"

Dr. Michail M. Dorizas

Concert

Theodore Kuligowski, Child Violinist

Friday, April 16

Illustrated Lecture

"Man's Progress Through the Ages"

Harry White

Friday, April 30

Illustrated Lecture

"Among the Igloo Dwellers"

Richard Finnie

Friday, October 15

Concert—Music Departments of Girard College

Harry C. Banks, Jr.

George O. Frey

Robert W. Morrison

Earl Pfouts

Mrs. Earl Pfouts

Miss Juliet Stacks

Friday, October 29

Hallowe'en Entertainments

Novelty Ventriloquism

John Ellwood Christine

Magic

George Andrew

Friday, November 12

Illustrated Lecture

"The World in Action"

Dr. Michail M. Dorizas

Friday, December 3

Student Activities Night

Friday, December 17

Christmas Concert

Musical Organizations of Girard College

(Saturday, December 18, Concert

for Student Body and Staff)

Friday, December 24

Christmas Eve Entertainment

John Hall Marionettes

APPENDIX M

CHAPEL SPEAKERS—1943

- January 3—Mr. George O. Frey, '98, Director of Instrumental Music, Girard College.
10—Dr. James Francis Cooke, President, Presser Foundation, Philadelphia.
17—Honorable Joseph Sloane, Judge, Court of Common Pleas No. 7, Philadelphia.
24—Dr. Edgar J. Fisher, Assistant Director, Institute of International Education, New York, N.Y.
31—Mr. J. Vaughan Merrick, 3rd, Headmaster, St. George's School, Newport, Rhode Island.
- February 7—Dr. David A. McIlhatten, Teacher, Girard College.
14—Robert T. McCracken, Esquire, Attorney, Philadelphia.
21—Mr. James D. White, '21, Teacher, Girard College.
28—Mr. Joseph A. Davis, Superintendent of Household, Girard College.
- March 7—Dr. John F. Gummere, Headmaster, William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia.

- 14—Mr. J. S. F. Ruthrauff, Teacher, Girard College.
 21—Mr. John W. Leydon, Teacher, Girard College.
 28—Lt. Cornelius B. Boocock, United States Navy,
 (Headmaster, The Haverford School, Haverford, Pa.).
- April 4—Dr. Merle M. Odgers, President, Girard College.
 11—Mr. Harold J. Budd, Faculty, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia.
 18—Dr. Claude M. Fuess, Headmaster, Phillips Academy, Andover,
 Massachusetts.
 25—Mr. Albert H. Schoell, Teacher, Girard College.
- May 2—Lt. Sydney Connor, United States Navy, (Teaching House-
 master, Girard College, on leave).
 9—Mr. Frank D. Witherbee, Former Superintendent of Admis-
 sion and Discharge, Girard College.
 16—Mr. Wayne F. Lawrence, Senior Housemaster, Girard College.
 23—Mr. E. Elmer Staub, '99, Business Man, Detroit, Michigan.
 30—Dr. Cheesman A. Herrick, Former President of Girard College.
- June 6—Mr. William C. Sparks, Supervisor of Playgrounds and Recre-
 ation, Girard College.
 13—Mr. Charles E. Bowman, Teacher, Girard College.
 20—Mr. Joseph M. McCutcheon, '83, Business Man, Philadelphia.
 27—Miss Louise G. Sigmund, Teacher, Girard College.
- July 4—Miss Mary L. Smythe, Children's Librarian, Girard College.
 11—Mr. Charles K. Hay, Principal, John M. Patterson School,
 Philadelphia.
 18—Mr. Joseph A. Davis, Superintendent of Household, Girard
 College.
 25—Mr. H. Emory Wagner, Teacher, Girard College, Philadelphia.
- August 1—Mrs. Eleanor E. Badger, Governess, Girard College.
 8—Mr. Karl R. Friedmann, Teacher, Girard College.
 15—Mr. David C. Wolstenholme, Playground and Recreation
 Teacher, Girard College.
 22—Mr. John D. Myers, Teaching Housemaster, Girard College.
 29—Miss Flora Galloway, Governess, Girard College.
- September 5—Mr. George H. Dunkle, '24, Senior Housemaster, Girard
 College.
 12—Mr. Owen D. Evans, Superintendent of Mechanical School,
 Girard College.
 19—Dr. Ralph L. Johnson, Former Teacher, Girard College.
 26—Dr. Merle M. Odgers, President, Girard College.
- October 3—Mr. Henry V. Andrews, Teacher, Girard College.
 10—Dr. John L. Haney, Educator, Philadelphia.
 17—Mr. George F. Norton, '11, Business Man, Philadelphia.
 24—Mr. Walter Camenisch, '09, City Official, Philadelphia.
 31—Dr. William J. Phillips, Faculty, University of Pennsyl-
 vania, Philadelphia.

- November 7—Mr. S. Herman Macy, Superintendent of Admission and Discharge, Girard College.
 14—Honorable Gustav L. Schramm, Judge of the Juvenile Court of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 21—Mr. Malcolm J. Nicholson, Senior Housemaster, Girard College.
 28—Dr. John H. Minnick, Dean of the School of Education, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
- December 5—Mr. Lauris R. Wilson, Senior Housemaster, Girard College.
 12—Mr. George W. Casey, Secretary, Big Brothers Association, Philadelphia.
 19—Mr. Arthur W. Binns, Business Man, Philadelphia.
 26—Miss Hazel Erchinger, Librarian, Girard College.

APPENDIX N

PRIZES AND HONORS, 1943-1944

Two key man awards were made during the school year, to Blair A. Thompson, Class of June, 1943, and Solomon Blecker, Class of January, 1944, for the best all-around records in scholarship, athletics, citizenship and extra-curricular activities. The former selected a Girard ring with a small collection of books, and the latter a gold wrist watch.

Prix d'Honneur certificates were presented by l'Alliance Française to the High School students showing the greatest proficiency in the study of the French language and literature:

September Award—Donald F. Panaro

February Award—John Canalichio

Special prizes were presented by various individuals and groups of the Alumni.

The "Early Eighties" prizes, presented in the name of John Humphreys, were awarded in September for the best short stories produced by the members of the Senior Classes as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| 1. Donald P. Alvarez | \$6.00 |
| 2. Anthony J. Girardi | 4.00 |

The "Early Eighties" prizes, presented in the name of Herman C. Horn for the best essays on "Safety on City Streets" by students of the Second High School Year, were awarded in September as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------|
| 1. James M. Remaley | \$6.00 |
| 2. George W. Greene | 4.00 |

The "Early Eighties" prizes, presented in the name of John E. Rodgers for proficiency in drafting or some branch of manual training, were awarded in September as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Edward Dudlik, Patternmaking | \$6.00 |
| 2. William S. Rine, Electrical Shop | 4.00 |

The "Early Eighties" prizes, presented in the name of Joseph A. Campbell for proficiency in penmanship, were awarded in September as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------|
| 1. Donald F. Panaro | \$6.00 |
| 2. Pietro Lotto | 4.00 |

The "Early Eighties" prizes, presented in the name of Henry Kraemer for proficiency in chemistry, were awarded in September as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 1. Ellery E. Ohnmeiss | \$10.00 |
| 2. Robert V. Dermott | 5.00 |

The House Scholarship Trophy, presented by the class of June, 1921, to the house attaining the highest average of the combined term scholarship records for the preceding term, was awarded as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| September—Merchant Hall | Average 2.02 |
| February—Merchant Hall | Average 2.01 |

The Frank Honicker prize of \$3.00, awarded for the best general record in secretarial studies during the year, was presented in February to James L. Calabrese of the Post High School.

A new series of prizes has been established by the Girard Band and Orchestra Association, an organization, as its name would indicate, of alumni who were members of the College Band or Orchestra. These prizes are to be awarded semi-annually to the members of the Senior Classes producing the best essays on the subject "What Music Means to Me". The first presentations, made in February, were as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------|
| 1. Walter Stanger | \$7.50 |
| 2. Cheston S. Olsen | 5.00 |
| 3. Joseph D. Soltis | 2.50 |

Bronze medals awarded by the American Legion, through the Stephen Girard Post, No. 320, to the students of the upper

level of the Seventh Grade for the best records in scholarship, athletics, and citizenship combined, were presented as follows:

June, 1943—Rudolph Riti

January, 1944—Carl A. Nugent

The Stephen Girard Post, American Legion, Trophy, awarded to the Company attaining the best all-around military record during the term, including the competitive drill, was awarded as follows:

September, 1943—Company A

February, 1944—Company C

Special prizes were also presented by the College to Cadets for meritorious service in the Military Department as follows:

To the Captain of the company excelling in competitive drill, and to the Captain of the company ranking second:

September Awards

1. William S. Rine, Company A, Silver Medal
2. Frank Woloszyn, Company C, Bronze Medal

February Awards

1. Philip Paoletti, Company C, Silver Medal
2. David Gambacorto, Company B, Bronze Medal

To the Cadets ranking first and second in individual drill:

September Awards

1. Felice DiPiero, Corporal, Company C, Silver Medal
2. Andrew J. Lewis, Sergeant, Company D, Bronze Medal

February Awards

1. Wilbur A. Murdock, Private, Company C, Silver Medal
2. Anthony A. Geonnotti, Sergeant, Company B, Bronze Medal

The Art Class prizes, awarded to the students of that class for achievement in water color painting, illustrating, and design, were presented in February as follows:

John D. Esher	\$2.00
Richard P. Lusher	2.00
Earl W. Becker	2.00

One award was made in September under the newly established Joseph G. Simcock Prizes, sponsored by Mr. Joseph G. Simcock, for many years Teacher of Forge Practice in the Mechanical School, now retired. The prizes are for the two members of the Junior Classes producing the best essays on steel or steel alloys and their uses. The recipient referred to above was Jack N. Goldberg and the prize amounted to \$5.00.

Prizes presented by the College for proficiency in manual arts:

September Awards

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Robert E. Bartholomew, books to the value of | \$5.00 |
| 2. Raymond C. Rosenberger, books to the value of | \$3.00 |

February Awards

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Antonio M. Panaro, books to the value of | \$5.00 |
| 2. Reginald Hudak, books to the value of | 3.00 |

Prize presented by the College in February for the best singing with soprano voice:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| 1. Daniel L. Lynch, books to the value of | | \$5.00 |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|--------|

Prize presented by the College in September to the student showing greatest proficiency in piano music:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------|
| 1. John V. DeMaso | \$5.00 |
|-------------------|--------|

APPENDIX O

HIGHEST SCHOLASTIC HONORS IN THE HIGH SCHOOL

Solomon Blecker, Paul Phillip Budenstein, Louis James Calabrese, Umberto Cantalamessa, Robert Verner Dermott, Harold Willard Eschlin, Richard Ellsworth Frey, Robert Charles Jones, Thomas Kleback, Leon Levin, Harold Edward Lusher, Marvin Allen Lutzner, James Leslie Mathis, Donald Francis Panaro, Charles Paulsen, Joseph Schiavo, Domenic Toscani, Ernest Edwin Wright.

SCHOLASTIC HONORS IN THE HIGH SCHOOL

Alfo Rosario Bonaventura, Robert Patrick Donovan, Robert James Eberhart, Albert Utley Faunacht, John Anthony Harris, Thomas Howell, Salvatore Imperato, Daniel Kogut, Paolo Eupremio Lotto, Daniel Metroka, Josiah Light Neeper, Alfred Oram, John Joseph Richardson, Rudolph Riti, Edwin Leopold Schmidt, Frank Stanzione.

APPENDIX P

GRADUATES

Following are the names of those who were graduated from the College in 1943:

Class of January, 1943

Albert Antoni	Paul Fred Matthews
Emil Rupert Blade	Manlio Mattia*
Theodore Brandow*	James Gwilym Morgan
Marlin Jay Brandt	Robert Charles Myers
Stanley Kahn Breidenbach	William Jay Nelson
Donald Allen Breuninger	Frank O'Donnell
Bernard Brooks	John Grammer Orner
Joseph Wilson Broome	James Malcolm Orre
Robert Frederick Brunner	Roy Victor Oswald
Calvin Coolidge Brusman	Elmer Adam Parton
William Evans Calhoun*	Donald Dial Pastorius
Donald Daddona	Havelock Everett Phillips
Harold Metzger Detwiler	Michele Pontari*
Bernard William Dunn	Vincent John Richardson
Roy Chester Ebling	Merrill John Roberts
Carl Edelmann	Richard Leonard Schafer
Vincent Filipone	Robert Edward Schultz
Michael Furdelle	Joseph Lewis Schwartz
Robert Martin Ganter	Bernard Scott*
James Daniel Hussey	Charles Slack Smith*
Robert Thomas Johnson	James Lewis Smith
Robert Porter Johnston*	Clyde McKinley Starr*
William Richard Johnston*	Olindo Taddei
Phillip Kearn	Donald James Thomas
Norbert Francis Kockler*	Ralph Francis Timbers ‡
Charles Wilson Kuhn	Bernard Toscani
Ernest Kunz	Gaetano Turco
Fergus Charles Lloyd	Warren George Uxley
Louis Raymond McGucken	Richard John Wagner
Edward William McGuire	LeRoy Ellsworth Weber
Jonathan Robert Marriot	Louis Howard White
George Lippincott Matlack*	John Zupco

*Members of the National Honor Society

‡As of June, 1942

Class of June, 1943

Kenneth Amey	Paolo Eupremio Lotto
Roland Henry Bates	Ronald Lyall
Robert Joseph Bell	Jay Carl Morris
David La Rue Bolton	Thomas Edward Nawalinski
Henry Borowsky	Robert Latrell Norris
Domenic Bruno	Ellery Ellsworth Ohnmeiss
John Joseph Burns	Eugene Adam Opet
Louis James Calabrese*	William Sao Paulo
Thomas James Carey	Alexander Pavlika
George Castellucci	Roy Ford Pentz
James Bailey Cleaver*	Felix John Piekarski*
Robert Verner Dermott*	Frank Pipito
Martin Downing Diddlebock	Emil Pohorilla
Edward Dudlik*	James Philip Quinn
Robert Alva Dunn	William Sedic Rine
Michael Dzurenda*	Harold Rosen
Joseph Mark Evanoff	Edward Rosenberg
Robert Louis Francescon	Morris Arthur Ross
Harold Jerome Freeman	John Franklin Rush
Richard Edward Gampper	Calvin Coolidge Samson
Russell Harry Gehrig	Maurice Schwartz
Edward Joseph Greene	Jack Nevin Shearer
Earl Gilmore	Jack Shelley
Anthony Joseph Girardi	Alfred Smeraglio
Robert Edwin Grawe	Emil Jerome Stein
Kenneth Walter Johnson	Bernard Thomas
John Mauger Kearney*	Blair Alvin Thompson*
James Service Kenney	Charles Joseph Weston
Michael King*	Jack Francis Wilson
Salem Kirban	William Harry Yackley
John Aloysius Laragy	Robert Grant Yoder
Donald Porter Lenox	

*Members of the National Honor Society

THOSE RECEIVING CERTIFICATES

The following boys, unless otherwise designated, completed one year of Post High School work in 1943, and were granted certified statements indicating the ground covered in each individual case:

January, 1943	June, 1943
Edward Anderson	Frederick A. Beise
William F. Bernhardt	John Kogut
Charles E. Brown	Hunter R. Marion
Michael Caruso	Henry Melnysuk
Joseph Glasser	Edmund F. Schilling
Harlan L. Harner	John A. Seib
Walter F. Hartfield	Theodore N. Sherman
Royle M. Mills	Wasil Slusar
Roger C. Moore	Armando Splendido
Raymond Pellicciotti	Lawrence Weiskrantz
Bernard M. Toscani, June, 1943	1 Term
Michele Pontari, September, 1943	1 Term
Leroy E. Weber, September, 1943	1 Term
* John M. Kearney, November, 1943	2 Months
* Anthony J. Girardi, December, 1943	3 Months
* Ellery E. Ohnmeiss, December, 1943	3 Months
* Entered Military Service	

The following boys completed the Intermediate High School Course in 1943 and were granted certificates:

January, 1943	June, 1943
Edward Barkanic	Guy Thomas Bouse
Carmen Barletta	John Charles Brush
Burton Eugene Bartsch	Edward Lewis Bunnell
James Gallagher Chambers	Hubert Burke
William Frymier Correll	Robert Burns
Louis DeMaio	Charles Wilfred Clift
James Paul Dugan	Philip Cotellesse
Bernard Lazur	Vincent DelRossi
Charles Vernon Malkemes	Rudolph D'Eustachio
Theodore Musial	Elmer George Eckman
Nicholas Palucci	Pasquale Frank Freda
Raymond Frederick Parker	William Gargano
Nicholas Pascale	Charles Oakley Gunderman
Joseph Sao Paulo	Russel Kenneth Linebaugh
George Thomas Ponton	David Campbell McDonald
Walter Sobieski	Paul Meisenbach

Eugene Spina
George Sanders Weightman
Richard Winters
Robert Stanley Yost

Thomas William Mooney
William Lamb O'Brien
Joseph O'Donnell
Salvatore Pantalone
James Quigley
Herman John Vaders
John Hugh Young

APPENDIX Q

Some items from a self-survey (1932-1942) made by the class of January, 1932, and presented in a mimeographed volume entitled Soundings.

Fifty-seven questionnaires were mailed and 43 (75.4%) were returned. The editor of the survey thinks that the report is less than 5% in error and states that for the most part the questionnaires were completely answered.

The Class believes that it was an average class in all respects. It feels that it had the disadvantage of graduating at the bottom of the depression and that it encountered difficulties in a sluggish economic period and defeated them.

Several of the 43 graduates have earned their degrees in higher institutions and others are still working for them. Fewer than 10 men have had no further education since leaving Girard.

In their first jobs the members of the Class earned from \$7.00 to \$29.00 per week with a median of \$12.00, and an average of \$14.66. These first jobs lasted, on an average, slightly over two years. At the end of this period, earnings ranged from \$11.00 to \$48.00 per week. The average of these final earnings was \$23.17 per week, representing an average increase on the first job of \$8.51. The Class has had an average of 3.8 jobs in the ten years following graduation. These cover approximately 160 different types of work. Ten report having been in business for themselves. Information concerning so-called present salaries was gathered in most instances during 1941, prior to many of the changes caused by a shift to a war economy. The following figures may therefore be far from accurate as representing higher incomes in 1942 or 1943. In the latter part of 1941 salaries

were reported to range from \$14.00 to \$75.00 per week, with a median of \$36.00, and an average of \$38.00. Only 9 salaries were below \$35.00 per week.

The Class tried to decide what were the two or three most difficult types of adjustment that they had to make in the year following their graduation. Several reported a diffidence in meeting people, including young women. Others reported trouble in learning to realize the cost of things and the desirability of budgeting for necessary purchases. A few reported re-establishment into the family setup as difficult. Thirty-four of the 43 graduates said that in the year after graduation they had found it difficult to mix socially and in business. Nine said that they had had no such difficulty. Many of the troubles reported, to be sure, are encountered by all young men fresh from school on their first jobs. Most of the Class overcame their difficulties by meeting them head on, by engaging in church work, and by seeking the company of other people instead of withdrawing into their shells.

On the other hand, most of the Class felt that their Girard College training and education had given them definite advantages over public school students. Several thought that they had been taught how to work hard at Girard. Several felt that they had been better trained in the commercial courses than graduates of commercial curricula in other schools. Some were certain that merely being known as Girard graduates paved the way for advancement. Several statements were along the line of one that read: "I learned in Girard how to study, budget time, and what discipline meant. This gave me the edge over other fellows." One reported that he had acquired more than the usual amount of self-confidence at Girard, and a second said that he had risen above other employees in spite of their seniority.

Perhaps the best summary of this phase of the survey is in the answers to the question: "If you died leaving male children able to enter Girard, is it your desire they become Girard students?" Thirty-nine of the 43 answered in the affirmative, 3 in the negative, and one made no reply. Among the reasons given for the affirmative answers were: "A wonderful education," "Good training," "No better preparation for life," "A price-

less foundation for any boy because I am pleased with my own training," and "Because they'd grow up knowing the world doesn't owe them a living."

Thirty-seven of the graduates said that Girard had been especially valuable to them because of the education that they had received; 26 because of the friendships that they had formed; 19 because of the sportsmanship that they had been taught; 18 because of the self-reliance that they had developed; and 10 because of the religious training.

Seventeen of the graduates thought that the year of their graduation had been their hardest year, although eleven felt that the next year had been. Twenty-three expressed the opinion that 1941, the last full year before the survey was made, had been their best year.

Twenty-two of these young men live in the city, 16 in the suburbs, 4 in the country, and one at the seashore. It is interesting to note that although the great majority of our boys come from cities and towns, 30 of the 43 graduates indicated that if they had an opportunity they would live in the suburbs. Nine expressed a preference for the country, 3 for the city, and one for the seashore.

Twenty-seven of these young men are married and 16 are unmarried. Nine of those married have no children, and the rest have 14 boys and 9 girls. Eleven of the 27 married men make definite provision for contributions to charity. Fourteen of the married men carry straight life insurance, 5 endowment insurance, and 4 twenty-payment policies. Seventeen of them own cars. The Class believes that its married members lead happy married lives, that they are considerate of their wives, and that they spend their money efficiently.

Of the 16 single men, 13 have bank accounts, and all of them carry insurance. Eight support their mothers, and 2 have other dependents, and 12 report contributions to charities. Eleven of them have cars. Not one of the single men budgets his expenditures, whereas fifteen of the married men use a budget system.

The editor states that his Class has done nothing spectacular,

and that it has shown no evidence of genius. He thinks that the group is an average one, but that it has made its contributions toward the general well-being of society. He says that the progress of the members of the Class since their first year "shows that the general financial status and home security of our Class is above the average, and that present positions held point to continued progress Our second decade is off to a bad start—this time it is war. What will follow no one knows, but surely we are the ones to make it a better world. It will soon be our turn to take the helm. Can we go on as we are and feel confident that we will be ready to take over? Let us have as much faith in the future as we have had in the past, and in the final analysis the Class will speak well for Girard."

The question of how many members of the Class are now in the armed forces naturally arises. The study itself was made before the tenth anniversary of graduation. In the spring of 1943, twenty of the Class were serving their nation. Almost half of these were commissioned officers. Early in 1944 thirty members were in the service.

APPENDIX R
STATISTICS OF GIRARD MEN IN THE SERVICE
DECEMBER 31, 1943

Rank	Col.	Lt. Col.	Major	Capt.	Lieut.	Warr. Off.	Sgt.	Cpl.	PFC	Pvt.	Avia. Cadet	Inf. out of date	Total
ARMY	1	3	8	27	128	6	184	114	140	257	71	70	1009
Rank		Capt.	Lt. Com.	Lieut.	Ens.	Mid-ship.	W. C. O. PO	P.O.	Sea-man	Avia. Cadet	A/S		
NAVY		1	2	16	10	2	114	119	99	8	23	40	335
Rank			Major	Capt.	Lieut.	W.O.	Sgt.	Cpl.	PFC	Pvt.			
MARINES			1	1	5	1	7	12	26	16		7	76
Rank				Lieut.	Ens.	W. O.	C.P.O.	P.O.	Sea-Man				
COAST GUARDS				2	1	1	3	8	3			5	3

MERCHANT MARINE
PRISONERS OF WAR
GOLD STARS
HONORABLY DISCHARGED
CANADIAN ARMY

18
2
10
23
1

TOTAL 1497

APPENDIX S

Following are the names of Alumni of record up to April 15, 1944, in the various branches of the Armed Services of the United States.

GOLD STAR ALUMNI

Clanton, John Robert....	1939	Klinges, Bernard Vernon *	1939
Dieter, Ralph Victor ...	1929	Nuneviller, William Henry.	1936
Edman, Alexander Emanuel..	1916	Picciani, William Ernest . .	1935
Evans, Harry Winfield	1932	Seaborne, Frederick . . .	1933
Hoyt, William Henry	1939	Stover, Harrison Yerkes	1937
Hoyt, Robert Maginnis ...	1940	Thorborg, Robert William..	1939

MISSING IN ACTION

Barnhart, William Russell ..	1939	Rose, James Valentine	1930
Dever, Harry Francis	1938	Volk, Anthony Dennis	1938

PRISONERS OF WAR

Calnan, John Francis	1930	McCartney, Reed Lee	1930
Jakeman, Clyde Roy..	1939	Thorne, Harold ..	1939

ARMY

Abbott, George Isaac ...	1933	Angstadt, Ralph Thomas	1939
Abel, George W.	1928	Antoni, Erwin J. . . .	1942
Ackerman, Morris,	1931	Antoni, John Joseph . .	1940
Adams, John Lincoln	1939	Antoniacci, Cesare	1937
Adams, Lee S. ..	1937	Arbuckle, Donald . . .	1936
Adams, William A.	1936	Arbuckle, Harry Wilmer .	1936
Agnew, George R. ..	1938	Applegate, George Albert	1940
Agostarola, Constantine	1942	Applegate, Elmer Harry ..	1935
Agostarola, Daniel	1940	Arcari, Antonio S. . .	1942
Albright, James Augusta .	1928	Ardito, Louis	1940
Aletti, Carlo	1940	Ardito, Michael	1938
*Alexander, Thomas ..	1939	Armitage, James ..	1929
Alexanian, Neshan	1939	Arnold, Frederick	1942
Allen, Bernard Francis ...	1939	Aschendorf, Irving . .	1939
Allen, Francis Albert.....	1940	Askins, Arthur A. . . .	1934
Allen, Radcliffe Henson.....	1934	Asquith, Samuel Edward	1942
Allen, Robert W.	1936	Bagnell, Thomas W. ..	1935
Allen, Vincent W. ..	1937	Bagnell, William Patrick..	1939
Allen, Walter H.	1919	Bailey, Ernest	1923
Anderson, Cecil Leo ..	1941	Baker, Fred C. . . .	1929
Anderson, Edward ..	1943	Baker, Thomas . . .	1931
Anderson, John Robert .	1937	Baker, William Earl	1938
Andrews, Frank H.	1941	Baldino, Louis	1935

Bankhead, William	1938	Blanco, Paul Courtney	1936
Banks, Robert William.....	1932	Bland, Miles Carlisle ..	1941
Baran, Walter	1942	Blawn, Charles Edward ..	1924
Barbato, Nicholas	1936	Blence, Bernard ..	1935
Barbera, Roy	1935	Blittman, Sidney	1938
Barcalow, John Baner...	1937	Block, Charles	1924
Barclay, William John...	1941	Bodge, George H.	1942
Barnes, Richard ..	1942	Bodge, Walter John	1936
Barnes, Robert Warren.....	1936	Boffa, Vito Michael	1942
Barnes, Wallace Glenn	1941	Boland, William Joseph..	1929
Barnhart, James Gordon...	1941	Bolton, David L.	1943
Barr, John Gibson ..	1937	Bonsall, Clifford Baker ..	1937
Barrett, Frederick Arthur	1942	Bonsall, Melvin H.	1930
Barth, Milton ..	1941	Booth, Ellis ..	1931
Barto, Benedict J.	1942	Boston, Samuel S.	1924
Barton, John ..	1920	Bouse, Gilbert Earl ..	1937
Bartsch, Burton E.	1943	Bower, Herbert Raymond	1934
Bartsch, James Robert	1941	Bowman, Kenneth D.	1929
Batchler, Laing ..	1929	Boyce, John George	1941
Bateman, Russell ..	1923	Boyd, Alexander Ritchie ..	1941
Baun, Harry Lorraine ..	1941	Boyle, John Edward	1931
Bavuso, Frank	1938	Braun, Stephen M.	1926
Beam, Walter Dean	1938	Brawner, Frank ..	1929
Beckman, Herman J.	1941	Breckinridge, John Cabal	1942
Beise, Frederick A.	1943	Bredbenner, Donald W.	1941
Bell, Charles Homer ..	1933	Bregen, Abraham ..	1937
Bell, Howard Carrol ..	1930	Brennan, Edward ..	1936
Bell, John Warren	1928	Brewer, Harold ..	1921
Bell, Raymond Oscar.....	1932	Brooks, George T.	1942
Benner, John William	1942	Broome, Joseph W.	1943
Berger, Nelson Arthur.....	1940	Brown, Charles Cheyney ..	1930
Bernhardt, William F.	1943	Brown, Charles E.	1943
Berman, Edward Paul ..	1941	Brown, Robert S.	1936
Berman, Joseph Elias ..	1939	Brown, Milton ..	1938
Bernheisel, James Lee.....	1942	Bryan, Edward William ..	1926
Berriman, Harry E.	1915	Bryan, Elmer McClura ..	1933
Berry, Jesse Bridger.....	1934	Bryan, James Edward ..	1934
Betz, Norman R.	1933	Buchanan, Douglas Gordon.	1931
Bickhart, Alfred Oliver ..	1934	Buckley, Richard M.	1940
Black, Chapman Freeman	1937	Buckman, Harry Augusta ..	1938
Blade, Emil R.	1943	Buell, Harry E.	1939
Blair, Celestine J.	1932	Burke, John S.	1939
Blair, George E.	1912	Burke, Stanley Edward....	1941
Blair, Robert Fenton	1934	*Byler, Dean C.	1936
Blakeman, Charles Bruce	1934	Caldwell, Andrew ..	1936

Callaghan, Jeremiah ..	1942	Cullurafi, Carmen	1938
Callaghan, John T.	1938	Curry, Morris J.	1925
Callender, Arden D.	1934	Dajnowski, George	1942
Callender, George R.	1930	D'Angelo, George	1936
Calnan, John Francis	1930	D'Angelo, Mark James	1936
Campbell, Albert W.	1931	Daniels, John Thomas ..	1933
Campbell, David ..	1923	D'Antonio, Joseph	1938
Campbell, John	1940	D'Argenio, Albert	1938
Campbell, William	1937	D'Argenio, Anthony	1939
Caniki, August	1938	Daugherty, John	1929
Carbrey, Edward A.	1940	Davenport, Charles A. ..	1927
Carle, Charles Dayton. ..	1906	Davies, David	1938
Caro, Alexander ..	1939	Davis, Clarence Willis ..	1934
Carr, James William	1937	Davis, Elmer C.	1932
Carrick, Robert John ..	1937	Davis, Harry Lawrence ..	1927
Caruso, Antonio Frank ..	1934	Davis, Stanley Harvey ..	1941
Caruso, Michael ..	1943	Davidson, Frederick G. ...	1919
Cascardo, James J. ...	1939	Davit, Alexander Joseph ..	1936
Casey, Edward Donald ..	1934	Davit, Paul Etienne ..	1934
Casper, Raymond Elias ..	1902	DeAngelis, Frank	1941
Castellani, Armando	1931	Deitz, Maurice Cerad ..	1925
Catino, Pasquale	1937	DelRossi, Michael Anthony.	1937
Ceaser, John	1940	DeMarco, Louis Peter ..	1941
Cericola, Albert Joseph ..	1941	DeRosa, Anthony ..	1941
Chamberlain, Frank ..	1926	Conway, Norman ..	1938
Chichirico, Rocco ..	1934	Cooke, Paul ..	1938
Chilelli, Eugene Frank ..	1938	Cooper, Leslie Joseph ..	1938
Chrisler, Chester Hensyl ..	1933	Corho, Antonio	1938
Chudnow, Irwin ..	1932	Corr, James ..	1943
Ciervo, George Edward ..	1941	Correll, William	1943
Civetta, Joseph Emanuel ..	1941	Costello, John Harry ..	1939
Civitella, Caesar J. ...	1941	Costello, Walter Hutchinson.	1942
Clark, Asher M.	1936	Costello, Walter Joseph ..	1939
Clark, Elwood Harold ...	1937	Cotton, Edward Allen ..	1929
Cleaver, James B.	1943	Covon, Jacob ..	1929
Cleaver, William Nickerson.	1940	Cox, Robert Edward	1940
Cleff, Samuel Aaron ..	1940	Cranston, Thomas John ..	1935
Clegg, Harold James ..	1936	Craver, Kenneth Wagner ..	1932
Clerici, Joseph	1933	Crawford, Harry Clifford ..	1937
Clouser, John Erwin	1932	Crawford, Robert Payson ..	1926
Coffroad, James S.	1941	Crawford, Ross Owen ..	1932
Coletti, Vincent	1938	Crocker, Harold John ..	1937
Coligan, Gideon Wiley ..	1938	Crosson, James C.	1914
Conbeer, George ..	1924	Crowley, William John ..	1939
Condron, Thomas John ..	1941	Crudden, Robert James ..	1940

DeSavino, William Alva...	1941	Earl, William Wallace	1942
D'Eustachio, Eugene	1939	Eckman, Harry	1942
Deveney, John Zimmerman	1929	Eckman, Walter Raymond	1938
Dever, Harry Francis	1938	Edelmayer, Karl G.	1937
DeVergilio, Joseph	1942	Edison, Bernard	1941
Devine, Daniel Joseph	1920	Edmunds, Edward	1932
DeVita, Peter	1933	Edwards, Francis R.	1922
DeVuono, Henry J.	1939	Edwards, Leslie	1940
DeVuono, Lewis	1935	Edwards, Robert	1928
Deweese, Louis Rossiter	1932	Ehrlich, Arnold	1940
DiCenza, Guy	1935	Ehrlich, Milton	1942
Diehl, Harry William	1937	Ehrlich, William	1939
Diehl, Jacob William Henry	1940	Eisenhard, Daniel A.	1941
Dieterle, Eberhard	1940	Elliott, Crawford Kent	1936
Dievers, John Chester	1934	Elliott, John Edward	1935
Diffenderfer, Harold R.	1941	Ellis, Harry	1934
DiGiovanni, Carmen	1942	Emerich, William Henry	1933
DiGirolamo, Louis	1937	Engel, Emil	1897
Di Leonardo, Albert	1940	Erdman, Russell W.	1938
DiLeonardo, Louis	1937	Erlichman, Bernard	1933
DiMayo, William	1937	Eroh, Clyde William	1930
Di Meo, Michael R.	1939	Esposito, Emanuel	1931
D'Intino, Americo A.	1938	Espisoto, Francis H.	1941
DiPietro, Valerio	1940	Esposito, Gerald	1942
DiRosa, Joseph Albert	1941	Evans, Carl	1940
Dorer, Francis McCullough	1942	Evans, Earl	1940
*Dorner, Frederick	1916	Evans, Edward George	1940
Dougherty, Joseph Sadlier	1912	Evans, Frank William	1941
Dougherty, Robert Miller	1930	Evans, Harry Winfield	1932
Doughty, Edward Joseph	1933	Evans, Philip D.	1932
Downie, Thomas Alexander	1934	Evans, Stanley Alvin	1936
Drake, Harold	1924	Fanelli, Rocco	1938
Drake, Reuben G.	1940	Fanning, Francis P.	1939
Dresher, Austin Howard	1934	Fanz, Fred	1917
Driscoll, George Kent	1938	Farrell, Franklin B.	1923
Drumheller, William G.	1938	Farrington, Elwood F.	1936
Dudley, Thomas	1927	Farrington, Harold J.	1935
Dugan, Francis Xavier	1941	Fasset, Clarence David	1936
Dugan, William John	1939	Fasset, Marvin T.	1940
Dunkleberger, Norman E.	1923	*Fatigoni, Delio	1939
Dunmire, David Paul	1940	Fay, Paul V.	1934
Dunn, Paul Phillip	1937	Feldman, Myer	1930
Dunn, Roy E.	1930	Fenimore, Benjamin D.	1934
Dunning, Wesley E.	1942	Fennen, Joseph	1936
Dworkin, Bernard	1937	Ferguson, Kenneth H.	1925

Ferguson, Leslie Eakins ...	1940	Gehrig, John Raymond . . .	1941
Ferrero, Louis	1939	Geibel, William Frederick..	1921
*Fetter, Rufus M. J.	1922	Gentile, Charles Francis . . .	1941
Field, Eugene M.	1934	Gerace, Peter	1934
Finchen, James J.	1941	Giangola, Nicholas.	1937
Finestein, Max L.	1931	Gilboy, Joseph Patrick . . .	1923
Fine, Harry	1921	Gochmour, Silas Eugene . .	1928
Fink, Louis	1937	*Gold, Samuel	1928
Finnegan, Elmer Sharpless	1928	Goldberg, Aaron	1937
Fischer, Joseph Alois. . . .	1940	Golder, Winfield	1933
Fisher, Louis Rand	1937	Goldstein, William	1938
Fisher, Samuel George . . .	1939	Golnitz, Andrew	1925
Fixmer, William Jacob . . .	1937	Gorman, Albert T.	1935
Flansburg, Francis Myron	1939	Gould, Charles W.	1934
Fleck, Jesse C.	1934	Gould, Harold Dean	1936
Fleet, Jordan Jay	1941	Gradia, Angelo Joseph. . .	1937
Folk, Raymond Henry . . .	1931	*Graham, Edward Paul . . .	1935
Ford, James T.	1909	Grauer, Charles Harry . . .	1924
Foreman, Paul Wesley . . .	1930	Green, Daniel Joseph	1926
Fossler, Charles Morton . .	1938	Green, George Conrad . . .	1926
Foster, Frank Joseph. . . .	1939	Green, Richard James . . .	1939
Fox, Charles Elmer.	1931	Greene, James Leroy	1934
Franey, Matthew Aloysius	1933	Greene, Leonard S.	1932
Franey, Robert John	1935	Greene, Marvin	1927
Frank, Thomas Earl	1942	Grell, George Franklin . . .	1939
Frederick, Harold	1937	Griesemer, Alfred	1939
Freedman, Albert	1941	*Griesemer, Orrien O. . . .	1937
Freedman, Albert Harris. .	1939	Griffith, David William . .	1940
Freiwald, Emil Carl.	1935	Griswold, Harry Troutman	1936
Fritz, Christopher James. .	1942	Groves, James Edward . . .	1939
Fuller, John Alexander . .	1934	Guernsey, Paul Dickson . .	1923
Fulton, Francis Reed	1927	Gurt, Edward Louis	1939
Fulton, Stuart Lemar	1927	Haas, Frank Ellis	1923
Gabel, James Russell	1936	Haas, Ralph Allen	1922
Gabel, William Henry. . . .	1935	Hale, Donald Irvin	1934
Galasso, Vincent James. . .	1940	Hall, Ernest Edward	1934
Gallagher, Eugene Loux. . .	1919	Hamilton, James Morrow. .	1904
Gamble, Charles A.	1924	Hamilton, Robert James. . .	1928
Ganter, James P.	1941	Hanks, Paul	1939
Ganter, Robert M.	1943	Hardinger, Elwood	1939
Gardner, George	1930	Harrington, Harold Bruce	1933
Gardner, William Russell . .	1942	Harris, Harry Nightingale .	1939
Gaskill, Walter	1939	Harrison, Edward W.	1923
Gassert, Lee Francis.	1931	Harshaw, Charles Henry . .	1925
Gehman, Gilbert Forrest. . .	1942	Harter, Harry Alfred	1933

Hartfield, Walter F.	1942	Hughes, Wilton John.....	1940
Hartman, James A.	1930	Hunt, Lester W.	1932
Harvey, Edward	1942	Hunter, John Alexander....	1936
*Harvey, John Lawrence . .	1925	Hutton, Jeremiah Thomas...	1933
Hauber, Francis William....	1934	Ickes, Franklin Donald.....	1927
Haussler, Carl A. Frederick.	1911	Ingber, Nathan	1925
Havrisik, George	1942	Inman, Allen Robert	1941
Haws, Harry E.	1920	Irvin, Richard M.....	1939
Heavner, William Solomon	1927	Irvin, William Alexander	1941
Heger, William	1939	Issel, Peter John	1929
Heil, Orville Hunter	1930	Jacevich, Anthony	1937
Helder, Milton M.	1940	Jackson, Alexander	1934
Helder, Richard Irving . .	1941	Jackson, Kenneth Raymond	1932
Hendershot, Sterling	1919	Jackson, William Carleton..	1934
Hennemann, Robert Elton...	1939	Jacobs, Edward W.	1925
Henry, Edward	1940	Jakeman, Clyde Roy.....	1939
Henry, Raymond Harding .	1940	James, Thomas Guest	1935
Herker, George Oliver . .	1932	Jamieson, Thomas Stuart...	1938
Hesel, Charles Frederick	1937	Jeavons, Jack	1933
Hess, Elmer David	1940	Jenkins, John Robert . . .	1929
Hesser, Maris Vernon C. .	1928	Jennings, Robert William	1941
Higgins, Howard Francis..	1930	Johnson, James Russell	1937
Himes, Gerald Aubrey.. .	1938	Johnson, Russell David . .	1942
Hinkel, Howard John.....	1939	Johnson, Samuel Blaine . .	1938
Hinkel, William George . .	1936	Jones, Harry E.	1942
Hipple, John Joseph.....	1929	Jones, Henry Weeks	1937
Hoagland, George D. . . .	1930	Jones, Howard S.	1925
Hoerter, Robert Edward	1935	Jones, John William	1932
Hoffman, Albert William	1930	Jones, Lawrence Edward...	1932
Hoffman, Robert	1938	Jones, Raymond W.	1937
Hoffmire, Fred. Baird . . .	1933	Jones, Roy H.	1935
Hoffmire, Willard Otto . .	1934	Jurski, Leon F.	1942
Hoffner, Edward Adam... .	1940	Kalning, Karl Ralph	1937
Holmes, Edward Joseph . .	1933	Kane, Arthur Thomas	1935
Holt, William Irvin	1936	Kane, Thomas Henry	1939
Holtzin, Maurice	1929	Karnoff, Jerome I.	1940
Hommer, Roy Allen	1938	Katz, Jacob Joseph	1941
Hoover, Clayton Fred.....	1933	Kauffman, Herbert Vernon...	1934
Hornblower, Charles W. . .	1934	Kaufman, Frank Llewellyn .	1934
Houser, Frank	1925	Kavalkovich, Wm. Michael..	1939
Howard, Richard F.....	1928	Kearney, John M.	1943
Hoyt, Robert Maginniss . .	1940	Kegerreis, John Blair.....	1932
Hubler, Norman W.	1929	Keiper, Charles Raymond...	1939
Hubler, Russell Grant.....	1933	Kelly, Edward Stephen . .	1931
Hughes, Stanley	1937	Kelly, John	1941

Kelly, John Francis	1942	Larkin, Joseph Vincent.....	1938
*Kelly, Walter Edmund . . .	1941	*Latch, Harry A.	1918
*Kelly, Walter James	1928	Latella, Peter	1928
Kendall, Francis Lisle	1939	Laub, Elmer Russell.....	1919
Kepford, John G.	1940	Laudenslager, Harold S....	1934
Kirkpatrick, Joseph.	1935	Laufer, Billy Lee	1939
Kirsh, Victor	1927	Laufer, John Joseph	1941
Kirschbaum, Charles	1942	Lawrence, Harold William..	1937
Kisselbach, Jacob B.	1927	Leavens, Joseph Lawrence	1942
Klages, Henry Conrad ...	1937	Lebow, Samuel Gerson... .	1934
Klank, Clement Edward....	1936	Lee, Robert E.	1939
Klapatch, Onufre	1941	Leibig, John Frederick.....	1920
Kline, Kenneth Henry.	1940	Leigh, Charles R.	1930
Kline, Philip Sterner.....	1933	Leming, William Miller ...	1941
Kline, Richard M.	1936	Lemke, Edward Henry... .	1933
Klippert, Henry L.	1927	Leodore, Vincent	1942
Klotz, Louis C.	1927	Levin, Joseph B.	1942
Knapp, Joseph Edward.....	1932	Liebergott, Morris Jack ...	1941
Koban, William G.	1941	Liebig, Earl Russell	1930
Koch, George John	1937	Linebaugh, Wilbur Harold..	1942
Kooch, Walter	1941	Lipp, Abraham	1938
*Kracht, William Herman . .	1919	Lipp, Edward	1942
Kramer, Earl H.	1939	Litow, Louis	1934
Kramer, Morton	1936	Lloyd, Robert Belknap.....	1930
Kramer, Norman	1936	*Lockwood, Aldon Henry ..	1941
Kraus, Charles Joseph.....	1940	Lodge, Charles E.	1934
Kravitz, Bernard Herman...	1939	Lomanno, Roy Frederick.. .	1940
Kreider, Carl David	1940	Lomatno, William Leo . . .	1942
Kresge, Louis Alfred	1940	Losczniowsky, Harry W....	1938
Kressler, David Ash.....	1936	Loughrey, Francis Xavier...	1935
Krider, Robert Earl	1940	Luce, Thomas R.	1943
Kromer, Frank Rodman . . .	1941	Lukens, Robert S.	1941
Krupp, Albert Robert	1932	Lytle, George David	1940
Kuhn, Charles W.	1943	Lytle, Hallam John ...	1941
Kunz, Ernest	1943	Mack, Joseph Donald	1942
Kurzenberger, Edward C. . .	1926	MacNeill, Francis W.	1943
Kurzenburger, Paul Ernest. .	1926	Madenfort, James Arthur .	1935
Laird, Walter T.	1932	Maes, Oscar	1928
Lambert, George Warren...	1942	Magargal, Elmer B.	1926
Lambert, Richard David . . .	1941	Magle, John O.	1939
Lampert, Kenneth E.	1930	Maidment, James C.	1941
Land, Emmeth M.	1933	Majikes, Charles B.	1937
Lander, John Albert	1940	Malkemes, William C.....	1941
Lanoce, Joseph L.	1928	Malloch, David William....	1939
Laragay, John A.	1943	Malloy, James Joseph.....	1939

Maloney, Robert E.	1920	McGonigal, Paul Joseph....	1940
Malony, James Lovett	1924	McGovern, Francis Henry	1942
Manley, Harold E.	1934	McGovern, Thomas Francis	1941
Manning, Henry E.	1924	McKissick, Robert E.	1941
Mannion, Harry Donald.....	1942	McKeon, Harry	1932
March, Howard L.	1939	McKeone, Thomas Francis	1938
Mareletto, Nicholas	1937	McLaughlin, Patrick Henry	1935
Marino, Angelo	1938	McMenamin, Joseph	1925
Maron, David	1929	McMenamin, Leon ..	1931
Maron, Hyman.	1927	McQuade, Harold Bruce	1941
Marriot, Johnathon R.	1943	McVeigh, William	1924
Martin, Ernest John	1930	Mearns, Robert Willis ...	1937
Martin, Joseph Henry	1935	Mearns, William Wilson....	1937
Mason, Walter Lloyd.....	1929	Melnick, Melvin	1936
Massa, George	1934	Menta, Dominic	1941
Massa, Raphael	1936	Merrick, John Joseph	1938
Massini, Alexander R.....	1940	Merrifield, Leland Vaughn	1931
Masteller, Charles Milton...	1935	Merrifield, William Vaughn	1936
Matlog, John	1933	Mervine, Harry Stafford ...	1937
Matthes, Paul	1937	Meyer, Albert	1930
Mattia, Manlio M.	1943	Michaels, Carl LeBar ...	1935
Mayall, Elmer Russell.....	1922	Michalowski, John	1938
McCaferty, Robert H.	1932	Micklus, Joseph Andrew ...	1940
McCaffrey, Thomas Charles.	1941	Mieloch, Charles F.	1940
McCaig, David Earl.....	1937	Milford, Henry Richard ...	1939
McCann, John Robert.....	1940	Miller, Donald Kenneth	1931
McCarty, Paul B.	1943	Miller, Gerald K.	1940
McClelland, Walter R.....	1931	Miller, Harry Lewis ...	1940
McCLain, Russell,	1922	Miller, Jacob John	1927
McCombie, James Patrick...	1936	Miller, John A.	1932
McConnell, John Harry.....	1918	Miller, Samuel Alexander..	1934
McCormick, James S.	1930	Miller, Walter Quick	1939
McCracken, Eugene M.....	1939	Miller, William Alton. ...	1942
McCracken, Ralph.	1932	Miller, William Frederick	1925
McCracken, Raymond	1932	Miller, William Walton ...	1934
McCracken, Walter Stark	1939	*Milligan, Howard I. ...	1913
McCue, John Charles.....	1937	Mills, Harold Eugene	1934
*McCue, Thomas	1927	Milner, Leo	1933
McCullough, John	1933	Minecci, Joseph	1928
McCullough, Joseph	1935	Mininger, Darwin	1934
McDonnell, Valentine ..	1940	Minter, Lloyd Craig ...	1932
McFarland, George Foster.	1939	Mirakian, Peter	1931
McFarland, Marvin Wilks	1936	Mitchell, Charles	1933
McGinley, Joseph John ...	1932	Moffett, Robert J.	1927
McGonigal, Paul Alfred...	1934	Montgomery, David H.	1924

Montgomery, William E.	1934	Nuneviller, William Henry	1936
Moody, Thomas	1942	Nuss, Leonard M.	1939
Moore, Albert	1930	Obermeier, Joseph Frank.....	1938
Moore, Robert Sydney ..	1938	O'Boyle, William Patrick	1919
Moran, James J.	1936	O'Brien, Michael E.	1944
Morgan, James Gwilym ..	1943	O'Connell, James	1942
Morinelli George Nicholas.....	1942	O'Donnell, John J.	1926
Morgan, Oscar G.	1937	Oesterlin, Elmer August.....	1933
Morris, James Alvin.	1929	O'Gorman, Andrew John.....	1934
Morris, Melvin F.	1929	Ohnmeiss, Ellery E.	1943
Morrix, David Hudson ..	1933	O'Kavage, Michael Joseph.....	1936
Morrow, Robert L.	1941	*O'Keefe, Michael Joseph	1942
Morton, Fred Edward.....	1923	Olivo, Joseph C.	1944
Moscariello, Alfred	1932	Orner, John G.	1943
Moscowitz, Isaac	1925	*Orre, Douglas	1935
Moss, Charles M.	1937	Orre, James M.	1943
Moss, Herbert	1935	Oswald, Roy Victor	1943
Mower, George Watson.....	1936	Ottone, Paul	1928
Mühlstein, Jacob	1939	Ottone, Peter	1936
Mundy, Elmer	1925	Pachuta, Edward	1934
Mungiello, Frank	1939	Paglia, Lawrence G.	1939
Murphy, John Joseph.....	1939	Paist, Newlin Fell	1941
Murray, Harold Stewart ..	1935	Palucci, John	1939
Murray, Joseph Francis.....	1921	Parker, James Sefton.....	1932
Musial, Stephen J.	1941	Parker, Raymond F.	1943
Myers, Alan Richard	1939	Parris, Arnold Norris	1938
Myers, Fred H.	1928	Parry, Edward James	1938
Myers, Maurice William.....	1938	Parry, William David.....	1935
Nace, Harrison	1934	Parton, Edward Merwyn ..	1938
Naseef, Albert Kayser	1939	Parton, Elmer Adam	1943
Nash, Robert Clinton.....	1940	Pascale, Nicholas	1943
Naulty, Ralph Somerville ..	1940	Paskman, Melvin Richard ..	1940
Navoney, William Vincent ..	1940	Passivo, Andrew	1940
Neely, Elwood William	1933	Patterson, James Lehman ..	1926
Neibert, Alois Anton	1927	Patterson, Melvin Roy.....	1939
Neibert, Francis Alois	1934	Patton, Albert J.	1929
Nelson, Charles Albert	1937	Patton, James Brainerd.	1911
Nesbitt, James Henry	1941	Patton, John James	1933
Newcomer, Donald Eugene.....	1939	Paulo, William S.	1943
Newill, Albert F.	1937	Pennesi, Angelo Louis.....	1935
Nichols, Harold Ernest	1934	Pennesi, Alfred	1937
Nichols, Wallace A.	1923	Pentz, Dale M.	1939
Niowski, Matthew	1938	Pepperman, Howard Royal ..	1940
Nolan, John	1939	Peppler, Alvin T.	1928

Peters, Edward Julius..	1935	Redmond, Charles Bert..	1933
Peters George Washington	1932	Rees, Albert J.	1929
Peterson, Robert Dean.....	1942	Rees, Robert Morris	1930
Phillips, William	1917	Rehrig, Lester Bryon.....	1926
Piechowiak, Edward	1942	Reidenbach, Henry August	1926
Pierson, William Atley.....	1938	Reifsnyder, Howard B. . . .	1936
Pinebird, George	1928	Reifsnyder, Robert B. . . .	1932
Pioso, Albert Ivan	1935	Reilly, Harold Floyd.....	1932
Pipito, Louis A.	1940	Reinart, Gerald L.	1942
Pipp, Harold Plummer.....	1932	Reinhard, Robert E.	1940
Piraino, John J.	1939	Reitmeyer, Luther E.	1940
Pittinger, Edward J.	1944	Rensika, William Francis...	1940
Plantieri, Joseph	1924	Rex, Merrill Ray	1930
Plate, Nicholas Ernest . . .	1909	Reynolds, Bruce Purdy . . .	1940
Podolsky, Sol	1940	Rhoads, Charles Lester....	1939
Pohorilla, Michael John....	1941	Rhoads, Edward Allen	1934
Pontari, Anthony C.	1938	Rice, Clair Leroy	1926
Pontari, Michele	1943	Rice, Jack Mahr	1940
Porter, Charles Hamilton..	1942	Ricento, Vincent Thomas...	1940
Porter, William Thomas	1938	Richards, John M.	1937
Povey, Thomas George	1933	Richardson, Ralph	1938
Powers, Homer Charles	1931	Richetti, Anthony J.	1937
Preiksats, Harold G.	1939	Richetti, Joseph	1935
Pressler, Eugene Charles...	1923	Rickenbach, Franklin	1934
Prettyman, Edmund B. . . .	1935	Rickenbach, Jesse	1933
Previti, John	1938	Riday, Clarence W.	1933
Price, Lawrence	1933	Rine, William S.	1943
Pritchard, Griffith	1938	Ritchey, Jack J.	1940
Pritchard, Raymond	1936	Roach, Edward James	1942
Prussel, Morton	1941	Roba, Vincent Walter.....	1940
Przybytek, Thomas	1940	Roberts, David Harvey... .	1941
Pugliese, John	1936	Roberts, Marriett	1923
Pulcinella, Michael	1938	Roberts, Merrill J.	1943
Purcell, John E.	1936	Roberts, Russell William . .	1940
Quick, Ralph James	1941	Robison, Edward Boyd . . .	1936
Raciti, Albert	1936	Roesser, George Harry.....	1937
Rahn, William Christian . .	1940	Rosato, George	1942
Raker, William W.	1924	Rosenberg, Albert	1939
Ralston, Robert Elwood . .	1941	Rosenberg, Norman H. . . .	1937
Rawlings, John Frederick..	1941	Ross, Morris A.	1943
Reber, Dale George	1938	Ross, Robert Wendal	1935
Recchiuti, Adelmo	1941	Rothenbach, George	1935
Recchiuti, Adolph	1939	Rothrock, John J.	1941
Redfield, Fremont G.	1941	Rucinski, Alphonso	1935
Redington, Paul G.	1944	Ruggere, Eugene	1942

*Russell, Jack ..	1920	*Shepley, James F.	1938
Sabbi, George	1942	Sherman, Harold	1940
Saldutti, Joseph	1938	Shiner, John Clarence	1933
Sandoli, Adolph	1938	Shiner, Robert C.	1938
Sands, Charles Lundy	1936	Shipper, Milton	1937
Santroni, Joseph	1934	Shivelhood, John James	1935
Santroni, Vincent	1937	Shlegle, Elmer William ..	1938
Sasse, Charles E.	1925	Shoucair, William	1930
Saxton, Edward Alfred ..	1934	Shuey, Archie Freman ..	1935
Saylor, Charles Lloyd ..	1941	Shull, Norris	1924
Sayre, William Henry	1923	*Shull, Raymond Clarence ..	1922
Schall, Chester David	1929	Shuman, Richard	1939
Schanz, Francis L.	1933	Silberman, Solomon	1937
Schell, James S.	1940	Simmers, John Edward R. ..	1942
Schiavino, Alfred Domenic	1940	Simmers, Walter Nob'e	1939
Schlessinger, Saul David ..	1937	Simmons, Evan G.	1925
Schmalz, Karl William ..	1940	Simpson, Charles A.	1932
Schoenly, Malcolm William	1931	Sitko, John Joseph	1939
Schrope, Robert R.	1941	Slawter, William Draper	1938
Schwartz, Joseph	1939	Slotnikoff, Abraham S.	1934
Schwerdt, David Russell	1938	Sluter, Frederick Donald ..	1941
Schuck, John J.	1928	Smith, Charles Slack	1943
Schultz, Robert Edward ..	1943	Smith, Lawrence Angelo	1930
Schutz, Robert	1932	Smith, Nathan	1932
Scotese, Peter	1937	Smith, William	1942
Scott, John E.	1930	Smithkors, Cecil Duane	1940
Scrobe, Daniel V.	1937	Smudin, Joseph Clement ..	1936
Seaborne, Ira	1937	Snyder, Benjamin M.	1940
Seaborne, Noble	1937	Snyder, Harold Thomas	1935
Sealfon, Sidney	1921	Sobers, Edward Kenneth ..	1940
Seebode, Alfred C.	1942	Soherr, Ludvig	1932
Seese, Harry A.	1939	Sommers, Lawrence	1924
Seib, John A.	1943	Soltan, Karl Edward	1941
Sellers, Warren Richard ..	1933	Spatzer, Robert Earl	1933
Semenick, Nicholas	1942	Spaulding, Ernest L.	1930
Serluca, Michael	1942	Splane, Richard W.	1931
Setzer, Henry Willard	1933	Spinelli, Angelo	1936
Severino, Louis Edward ..	1941	*Spokas, Anthony Robert ..	1933
Severoni, Ray John	1943	Stagman, Alexander	1942
*Shaffer, Denton Andrew ..	1940	Stagman, Jerome	1940
Shaffer, Francis Randolph ..	1929	Stamm, Paul Howard H.	1941
Shankweiler, Ralph Benfield	1938	Stanley James John	1940
Shaw, Kenneth B.	1936	Stanz, John Kenneth	1936
Shearin, Thomas Berchman	1940	Stape, John Stanley	1936
Sheetz, John Collins Stevens	1924	Starr, William H.	1935

Start, Russell Campbell.....	1915	Tobin, John Sylvester ...	1941
States, Robert E.	1941	Todd, James Robert.....	1940
Steele, Albert R. ..	1942	Tofstupal, Theodore P.	1938
Steiner, Joseph Elwood.....	1933	Tompkins, Rexford E. ..	1934
Stello, Charles	1936	Tompkins, Richard Wilbur	1935
Stello, Michael	1937	Tonn, Charles	1938
Stello, Robert Charles	1940	Traub, William A.	1932
Stephens, Richard W. ..	1941	Travaglia, Paul Michael	1940
Sterling, Sarjent DeForrest.	1931	Trefsgar, Nelson C.	1934
Stevens, Raymond A.....	1926	Tremel, Paul Stephen ..	1937
Stevenson, John Shaw ..	1938	Tremko, George	1941
Stevenson, William Orville	1938	Tridico, William J.	1941
Stewart, Edwin David	1938	Turco, Albert	1940
Stewart, James A.	1943	Turco, Gaetano (Thomas) ..	1943
Stieska, Robert Francis ..	1942	Tuttle, William Norris ...	1930
Stoehr, George W.....	1929	Twining, Elmer Ellsworth..	1927
Stonemetz, William Harold	1942	Tyson, Earl ..	1933
Stoner, Russell D.	1928	Urbanowitz, Joseph R. ...	1940
Stover, William Thomas ..	1936	VanBuskirk, Robert Luther	1941
Stranford, John N.	1913	Vandergrift, Arthur	1930
Strittmatter, Kenneth K. ...	1933	*VanHorn, Budd ..	1922
Stumpf, John Eugene.....	1937	VanOrmer, Walter Hughes	1940
Sultzbach, Robert L.	1939	Venditto, Hugo Michael	1940
Surkin, Harold M.	1942	Vinekoor, Samuel	1926
Surkin, Norman ..	1939	Visnow, Leon ..	1942
*Swartwood, James Edwin ...	1924	Vogel, Harle L.	1934
Swasey, Arthur Conrad.....	1936	Volk, Anthony Dennis ..	1938
Swavely, Francis Russell....	1931	Wagner, Charles Edward ..	1933
Tannehill, Willis Eugene....	1941	Wagner, Richard John ..	1943
Tapper, George Archer.....	1936	Waldron, Harold Arndt....	1935
Tashjian, Leon Charles.....	1938	Waldron, Ray Edward....	1937
Tate, John Clarence	1933	Wallis, Rodman William ..	1934
Terlingo Gerard	1930	Walters, Daniel Ellsworth..	1942
Thomas, Herbert Alton ..	1929	Weber, John Milton	1930
Thomas, John Joseph	1940	Webster, Edward Homer....	1939
Thomas, Robert Ralph ..	1933	Weidenhaffer, Elwood	1923
Thompson, Edward Richard.	1933	Weiner, Joseph	1942
Thomson, George G.	1940	Weinhard, Albert W.	1929
Thomson, Samuel Young....	1939	Weiss, Myer ..	1941
Thorborg, Robert William	1939	Welton, Charles Ernest ..	1935
Thorn, Stuart Berton.	1941	Wenke, Raymond Francis ..	1937
Thorne, Edward B.	1922	Wenzel, William A.	1940
Thorne, Harold ..	1939	Whalen, Matthew	1931
Thorne, Thomas L.	1923	Wheeler, Christopher H....	1935
Tittermary, Robert Clark ..	1925	White, George Edward.....	1939

White, Robert H.	1942	Witmayer, William	1937
White, Roy John	1933	Witkowski, Leon	1942
Whiters, William Henry	1939	Wnukowski, Leonard Anthony	1942
Whitman, Harold Everton	1922	Wolfe, William Henry	1938
Whittick, John Robert	1932	Woods, James	1904
Wickert, Leroy Allen	1935	Wright, Douglas	1930
Wickert, William Charles	1942	Wunderle, Francis	1941
Wiley, Charles James	1941	Yeager, John Henry	1936
Wiley, John Joseph	1933	Yeich, George Francis	1939
Wiley, Robert Charles	1936	Yoos, Charles Louis	1941
Wilkie, William James	1940	Yoos, Raymond A.	1936
Williams, Donald	1941	Yost, Robert, Stanley	1943
Williams, John Henry	1939	Yotter, Harry R.	1932
Williams, Kenneth	1939	Young, Charles Wesley	1938
Williams, Richard Joseph	1938	Ziegler, Samuel	1934
Williams, William Laird	1942	Zimmer, William Henry	1940
Williamson, Robert Francis	1934	Zimmerman, Ernest	1934
Wilson, David W.	1936	Zinn, Earl Robert	1932
Wilson, William S.	1941	Zobel, Louis Edge	1938
Winski, Adam	1939	Zoerner, Arthur Armin	1929
Winter, Henry William	1941	*Zoerner, Carl	1933
Wiseman, Dempster H.	1925	Zurfliet, Willard M.	1932
Witmayer, Fred E.	1939	Zucca, Joseph	1926
Witmayer, Oscar John	1938		

NAVY

Abelc, Philip	1938	Banks, Paul J.	1933
Adams, Harry William	1941	Barletta, Carmino	1942
Ahrendts, Luther	1942	Barnhardt, Wm. Russell	1939
Aiken, Robert Morris	1940	Baxter, Thomas Gamble	1921
Akers, John William	1941	Binckley, George P.	1910
Allen, Charles Boker	1938	Bojanic, Peter	1941
Ambrosini, Dario Mario	1937	Borowsky, Henry P.	1943
Ames, Norman	1942	Bougher, Frank W.	1934
Amey, Kenneth	1943	Bouse, William	1940
Anderson, Kenneth William	1942	Boyer, Robert James	1941
Angeny, William B.	1937	Braber, Thomas Cornelius	1940
Arrington, Alton Marion	1940	Brader, Thomas	1932
Avila, Joseph P.	1931	Brandow, Theodore	1943
Axe, Samuel	1941	Brennan, Harry	1927
Bahn, Joseph Charles	1936	Brethwaite, Joseph Maison	1941
Balas, Godfrey	1929	Breuninger, Donald A.	1943
Bamberger, Joseph	1944	Brinton, Harry	1937
Barnford, John Russell	1929	Brockson, Harry Landis	1924

Brown, Fred E.	1902	DeVuono, James . . .	1941
Brown, George ..	1936	Diddlebock, Martin . . .	1943
Brown, Herbert Matthew ..	1942	*DiJoseph, Arthur ..	1938
Brunner, Robert F. . .	1943	Dilcer, Carl C.	1925
Brusman, Calvin C. . .	1943	*DiMayo, William . . .	1937
Buckley, Harry Pratt . .	1934	DiPasquale, Alfred . . .	1942
Bunnell, Kirby R. . .	1941	DiPiero, Felice . . .	1944
Burkhart, David Kellar. .	1934	DiTeodore, Nicholas . .	1940
Burns, John J.	1943	DiTeodore, Remo	1941
Cadwalader, David Albert..	1935	Doughty, Joseph	1937
Calabrese, Lous J. . . .	1944	Duffy, William A.	1939
Calhoun, Willam E. . .	1943	Dunkell, Kenneth E. . .	1944
Callender, George H. . . .	1930	Dum, Bernard W.	1943
Campanella, Leo John . . .	1941	Dunn, Hugh Ellis	1912
Campbell, Jack Crouse . .	1940	Dunn, James M.	1943
Campbell, James A. . . .	1940	Dunn, Robert A.	1943
Canalichio, Nunzio, J. . .	1939	Dzumaga, Anthony	1932
Capuzzi, Rocco	1929	Earl, Lawson Samuel. . . .	1926
Carey, Ernest	1938	Ebert, Harry Walter. . . .	1937
Carey, Thomas J.	1943	Eckstein, William	1925
Carlile, William Lloyd . .	1934	Edelmann, Carl	1943
Carpani, (William) Annibale	1934	Edman, Alexander Emanuel	1916
Caruso, John Anthony. . .	1939	Elder, Edward Reid. . . .	1941
Ciervo, Biagio Mario . . .	1942	Elliott, Neil	1938
Cipparone, John	1937	Emmons, French Potter . . .	1932
Civitella, Cæsar Joseph. . .	1941	Enoch, Alfred	1938
Clausius, James	1937	Enoch, Samuel	1935
Clausius, Vincent	1935	Eppinger, Pearson J.	1923
Cohick, Harry W.	1914	Epstein, John	1915
Coleman, Thomas Harry. . .	1940	Ernst, Ferdinand C.	1925
Collins, William Joseph. . .	1930	Evanoff, Joseph M.	1944
Cook, Joseph Gordon	1934	Farmer, George W.	1940
Corbett, William Christy. . .	1930	Ferragame, Joseph	1937
Corr, Albert Jeremiah . . .	1940	Fischer, John August.	1942
Crawford, William Newton	1920	Fox, Sidney	1940
Creveling, Gerald William	1929	Francis, Robert L.	1941
Daddona, Donald	1943	Frankel, Bernard	1936
Daddona, Leonard	1940	Freed, Robert Alvin.	1938
Davis, Ewell J. W.	1942	Fria, Bruno	1941
Davis, Harold Bader.	1930	Friedrich, Andrew	1927
Davis, James Gerald	1921	Furdelle, Alexander	1938
Davis, Willard David	1938	Furdelle, Michael	1943
Day, Donald Robert	1936	Geist, John W.	1927
Dean, Francis Xavier.	1940	Geist, Joseph Elmer.	1941
Detwiler, Harold	1943	Gillen, William Francis. . . .	1936

Gillich, Joseph Phillip	1936	Johnston, William R.	1943
Ginder, John Kenneth B. ..	1918	Jones, Edward Hallis	1930
Gorman, Francis Thomas ..	1942	Jones, Herbert Grant	1937
Grant, Robert W. ..	1927	Jones, James Reese ..	1940
Grawe, Robert E. ..	1943	Jones, Robert ..	1933
Gray, Thomas E. ..	1940	Jones, William Gladstone ..	1933
Green, Charles William ..	1934	Keckler, William H.	1926
Green, William Nicholas ..	1939	Kegel, Edward	1937
Greenwood, George	1923	Kenyon, John G.	1943
Haas, Jay William	1942	Kirban, Lafayette	1938
Hamilton, John Wesley	1940	Kirban, Salem ..	1943
Hargy, Frank G. ..	1939	King, Michael ..	1943
Hargy, William S. ..	1941	*Kirsh, David ..	1935
Hartenstine, Raymond ..	1939	Klank, Edward Clement ..	1938
Haupt, John M. ..	1942	Klein, Samuel ..	1923
Heebner, Horace Rick ..	1939	Kline, William Robert ..	1939
Heimbecker, John Patrick P.	1937	Klotz, Warren Raymond ..	1939
Heller, Henry R. ..	1939	Knauth, Calvin Ernest ..	1938
Hennigar, George E.	1944	Koch, Tobias ..	1936
Henrie, David Francis	1921	Kogut, John ..	1943
Hess, Walter	1932	Kolega, John Joseph ..	1941
Hettel, Edward C.	1933	Kosko, Robert Paul	1938
Hewlett, Joseph Mitchell ..	1930	Kozole, Edward Francis ..	1942
Hildenbrand, Raymond L.	1933	Kresge, Stewart H.	1942
Hilend, George W.	1922	Kricher, Frederick J.	1939
Hills, George Thomas ..	1937	Kulla, Benson Harry ..	1941
Hoffman, Paul F. ..	1941	Kutz, Richard Diehl ..	1942
Hogan, Raymond ..	1935	Lambert, Albert Odus ..	1939
Hollenshead, Kenneth A. ..	1933	Langhorne, Francis George ..	1935
Hoskins, Howard Renolds ..	1930	Lazur, Bernard ..	1943
Howe, William T.	1925	Leinberry, Harry R.	1942
Hugler, Robert Kermit ..	1938	Lendrum, James Bartley ..	1941
Hulfish, Quentin L.	1938	Lengle, Ernest George ..	1918
Hummel, James Venius ..	1940	Lenox, Paul David ..	1940
Hunt, Edward ..	1942	Lewis, Albert Leopold	1939
Hunter, William Harry	1941	Lloyd, Fergus Charles ..	1943
Hussey, Walter Scott ..	1943	London, Cleone Carl	1924
Jablonski, Marion ..	1939	Longo, Albert	1939
Jagger, Willis Berne ..	1940	Lore, Albert ..	1939
Janos, Louis ..	1926	Ludman, Harry Lincoln ..	1940
Jefferis, Richard Ware ..	1941	Lugan, Harry Christ	1928
Jenkins, Richard Donald ..	1940	Lyall, Ronald	1943
Jiottis, Constantine	1936	Lyke, Samuel A.	1935
Johnson, Charles J.	1927	MacDonald, Harold E.	1941
Johnson, Kenneth W.	1943	Manges, Donald Edwin ..	1942

Marchese, Theodore N.	1941	Opet, Eugene A.	1943
Marion, Hunter Ross	1943	Owens, Leonard	1939
Marion, Kenneth Bruce	1941	Palucci, Nicholas	1943
Marshall, Russell T.	1935	Panzarella, Rosario F.	1935
Matlack, George L.	1943	Paoletti, Alfred Joseph	1941
Matthews, Paul F.	1944	Paoletti, Philip P.	1944
Matticola, Domenic	1935	Pastorious, Donald D.	1943
McCabe, Robert Maurice	1941	Paylor, William A.	1936
McDonnell, George Edward	1942	Pealer, Daniel Edward	1940
McDonnell, James	1942	Pealer, Elias Benson	1942
McDonnell, Roger Patrick	1942	Peirce, Louis Groh	1934
McDonnell, Thomas Joseph	1939	Pellicciotti, Domenic J.	1940
McGuire, Edward Wm.	1943	Pellicciotti, Raymond	1943
McIlhenny, Francis A.	1938	Pfau, Nelson	1934
McKeone, James Joseph	1935	Pfeifer, Chauncey Leroy	1941
McKeown, Harry	1923	Pickering, William ..	1944
McQuown, Henry Clark	1937	Piekarski, Felix John	1943
Melnysuk, Henry	1943	Pioso, Albert Iran	1935
Merrick, James Francis	1940	Pohorilla, Emil J.	1943
Miesen, Frank	1929	Pollock, William James	1934
Mignogna, Lidio	1932	Ponton, George Thomas	1943
Miller, Howard B.	1928	Potts, William Thomas	1935
Miller, John Alexander	1932	Powell, James	1942
Mills, John William	1928	Powers, James S.	1926
Minelli, Frank R.	1943	Quinn, Philip James ..	1943
Minelli, William J.	1943	Randall, Thomas Robert	1941
Mitchell, Richard	1937	Raudenbush, Charles	1942
Monico, Antonio	1939	Reed, Frederick E.	1940
Mooney, Thomas W.	1943	Rheinhardt, Robert L.	1938
Moore, Harry E.	1923	Richardson, John	1944
Moore, Raymond Robert	1930	Richardson, Vincent J.	1943
Moore, Robert A.	1941	Richwine, Jack	1942
Moore, Roger C.	1943	Riemer, William Edward	1941
Moyer, Daniel	1938	Riley, Russell Davidson	1926
Mundell, George Henry	1940	Roberts, Edward Henry	1936
Murdock, David John	1933	Roberts, Samuel V.	1941
Musial, Theodore	1943	Robinson, Robert Warren	1938
Myers, Harry McLeary	1934	Robinson, William J.	1940
Myers, Robert C.	1943	Robison, William R.	1944
Nardizzi, Pasquale	1942	Rodgers, Hugh M.	1929
Nulf, Charles Willard	1940	Rodgers, Walter Grant	1936
Nulf, James Johnson	1937	Roth, Richard C.	1944
Obermeier, Frank John	1941	Ruchlewicz, Stanley ..	1942
Oberst, Alan Edgar	1942	Ruff, Raymond Francis	1936
O'Brien, Joseph Albert	1941	Rumaker, Bartholomew J.	1941

Rupert, Clyde Leroy	1941	Swank, John Andrew.....	1939
Saldutti, Robert	1936	Swasey, Edward Thomas ..	1941
Samson, A'Delbert	1942	Swonetz, Bradford Gould ..	1934
Samson, Calvin C.	1943	Taddei, Olindo	1943
Sanders, Alexander T.....	1934	Tanner, Earl Richard.....	1931
Santilli, Thomas F.	1942	Taraska, Edward G.	1941
Schafer, Richard Leonard ..	1943	Tennant, Kenneth Spencer ..	1932
Schaick, William Harry	1942	Thomas, Clarence Evan.....	1941
Schilling, Edmund F.	1943	Thompson, John Herbert ..	1940
Schmidt, John William	1941	Thorne, Percy Byers.....	1927
Schneider, Elmer John	1932	Tinklepaugh, Robert James ..	1936
Schneider, Robert F.....	1937	*Tomlin, Harry	1925
Schuck, Charles F.	1930	Trautman, Lewis Morris.....	1941
Schwartz, Joseph L.	1944	Tregaskis, Charles C.	1942
Scott, Bernard Michael	1943	Triol, John Clemmer	1941
Scott, Harold Eugene	1942	Triol, Thomas Francis.....	1935
Semenick, John Abbitt.....	1939	Uhlhorn, Elmer Charles	1936
*Serlucca, Rocco	1944	Uleau, Francis John.....	1941
Shaffer, Clyde Leroy.....	1938	Ullrich, William Frederick ..	1941
Shannon, Blair Lemuel.....	1937	Van Gorden, Raymond K.	1941
Shannon, T. Taylor	1944	Waple, Howard Lynn.....	1922
Sherman, Theodore N.	1943	Watson, Charles James.....	1942
Shershen, Joseph T.	1937	Weakley, Glenn Martin.....	1928
Shirk, Daniel A.	1935	Weaverling, William L.	1931
Shultz, Walter	1940	Weber, LeRoy E.	1943
Singles, Harry Flickwere ..	1939	Weightman, George S.	1943
Slater, Scott	1942	Weston, Charles Joseph	1943
*Slotnikoff, Albert A. S.	1934	Whetstone, Winford Edwin ..	1911
Slawter, James D.	1941	White, Louis	1943
Slusar, Wasil	1943	White, Richard Austin.....	1942
Small, Jack W.	1943	Whiteoak, Warren E.	1932
Smith, Alan Harvey.....	1937	Whittley, William D.	1926
Smith, Elmer William.....	1918	Wilde, Ralph Edgar.....	1920
Smith, James L.	1944	Will, Robert Paul	1942
Smith, John Hamilton.....	1938	Williams, David	1936
Snodgrass, George T.	1931	Williams, William R.	1938
Soltis, Robert John	1942	Williamson, Howard	1940
Soltysiak, Richard	1942	Wilson, Barnes F.	1939
Splendido, Joseph Antonio ..	1937	Wilson, William Pennell	1938
Spotts, George Robin.....	1933	Wisher, Peter	1930
Spotts, Lewis	1925	Witherow, Allen Edward ..	1932
Starr, Clyde McKinley.....	1943	Witmer, Robert Eugene.....	1939
Stavey, William Adam.....	1939	Yackley, William H.	1943
Steigerwalt, Ralph D.	1942	Zelinsky, Robert M.	1940
Stranford, William	1914	Zupco, John	1943

MARINE CORPS

Albright, William Henry.....	1940	Massimiani, Angelo	1936
Anderson, John Homer.....	1942	McCracken, Stark Harry.....	1940
Antoni, Albert	1943	McGowan, John Stewart.....	1940
Bahn, Joseph Charles.....	1936	Moody, Frederick LeRoy.....	1941
Bellano, William	1930	Moore, John	1936
Berger, Donald Wm.....	1940	Morrow, Charles A.	1928
*Black, William Wilkins .C.....	1932	Moyer, George F.	1939
Blakey, Elmer	1933	Murphy, Francis Joseph.....	1936
Blanco, Ventura Carlos	1935	Nelson, William Jay.....	1943
Burke, Hubert	1943	Pavlika, Alexander	1943
Burns, David Fowler.....	1942	Pentz, Roy F.	1943
Campbell, John Thomas.....	1942	*Plubell, Jesse Robert	1937
Carnahan, William G.	1941	Powell, John Allison.....	1939
DeMaio, Louis	1943	Rebola, Paul Andrew.....	1922
Dolde, Charles Henry.....	1917	Rheinhardt, Richard C.	1942
Dunn, Thomas William.....	1940	Richards, Frank Meer.....	1934
Ebert, Willard Leslie.....	1938	Robertson, Malcolm H.	1930
Ebling, Roy C.	1943	Rodgers, Hugh Herbert.....	1914
Edelschein, Louis	1941	Rosenberg, Edward	1943
Ehrenreich, Francis	1941	Rosenthal, Jacob	1940
Evans, Kenneth G.	1941	Rush, John F. ..	1943
Fielding, Charles William.....	1942	Salerno, John Bastisto	1942
Fleming, William Robbins.....	1939	Sammartino, Angelo Joseph.....	1938
Ford, Frederick Augustus.....	1941	Schiller, Earl William	1939
Freed, Harry Daniel	1937	Schliebener, Joseph E.	1934
Freeman, Robert John.....	1940	Schuler, Louis Wm.	1942
Gregson, John Hall.....	1940	Schupeltz, Herman Richard.....	1937
Guntrum, Jack Leroy	1940	Seiverling, Jack R.	1939
Hartman, Harry G.	1944	Shelley, Jack	1943
Howrie, William F.	1937	Smith, Edwin James.....	1939
Hugler, Robert Kermit	1938	Snyder, Benjamin Michael	1940
Hunt, William Charles.....	1942	Taylor, Samuel Richard.....	1942
Jones, Thomas Henry.....	1931	Thomas, Paul Stanley.....	1935
Kockler, Norbert F.	1943	Tieri, Dante	1942
Kramer, Herbert Phillip	1940	Tonn, Henry	1934
Krug, Henry Joseph.....	1942	Weigand, William	1915
*Lachenmaier, Earl Samuel.....	1921	Wess, Raymond John.....	1932
Laub, Edgar Herbert.....	1936	Winters, George H.	1937
Lewis, Forrest Millard.....	1941	Wright, Robert Wesley	1936
Litka, Albert LeRoy.....	1933	Yoder, Robert G.	1943
Lowry, James ..	1936	Zerbe, Robert Charles.....	1941
Majikes, Bernard Charles.....	1942	Zimmer, Richard James	1942

COAST GUARD

Bonsall, Charles Walton.....	1928	Paskman, Ralph Bernard.....	1939
Dedeo, Joseph Anthony.....	1934	Pitts, Charles William.....	1933
Edelmayer, William Harry.....	1940	Raup, Eugene Renslow.....	1936
Edwards, Paul Lamar.....	1939	Reisig, William David.....	1937
Foreaker, Edward Roy.....	1936	Robinson, Edward J.....	1928
Heffner, Charles Donald.....	1935	Sands, Robert George.....	1938
Johnson, Edwin W.....	1928	Scott, George Alexander.....	1940
Kane, Joseph T. W.	1935	Seeley, Donald Eugene.....	1930
Kerstetter, Robert H.	1940	Sturm, Elmer William.....	1911
Kirk, Horace	1937	Surgner, William Endsley.....	1936
Land, Harold	1930	Swem, Raymond Thomas.....	1933
O'Donnell, Michael Joseph.....	1939		

MERCHANT MARINE

Fine, Charles	1926	Paylor, John C.	1941
Gambacorto, David	1944	Price, Earl E.	1934
*Geibel, William F.	1921	Proctor, Thomas Patchell	1942
Geist, Joseph E.	1941	Read, William E.	1928
Gillen, William F.	1936	Rhoads, Howard Weiler	1935
Kitler, Method P.	1938	Roos, Arthur John	1937
Martin, William Francis	1941	Smith, Frederick, S. S.	1941
McCracken, Walter Steel	1940	Snyder, William W.	1941
McKellip, Dalton B.	1921	Straneri, Arcangelo Joseph	1942
McMearty, John James	1941	Thomas, Lyndon Rhys	1939
*Nason, Philip	1916	Walton, Howard T.	1934
Patsch, Frank	1925		